The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 367 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Re-Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING.
Last Night of Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 7,
The Performances will commence with a Celebrated Drama, entitled
PAULINE; OR, A NIGHT OF TERROR.
Count Horace de Beuzeval - - Mr. T. C. King
Pauline - - Miss A. Parker
To be followed by the Favourite Comedy of the
RIGHTS OF WOMAN; OR, THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE.
Sir A. Barley, Bart., - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Widow Blandish - - Mrs. H. Webb
To conclude with the Celebrated Drama, founded on Dickens' Celebrated Novel, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newman Noggs - - Mr. Norton
Smike - - Mrs. H. Webb
John Browdie - - Mr. H. Webb
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Open every Evening at a quarter-past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.
OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) JULY 7th,
DAY PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at half-past Two o'clock. The Evening Entertainments at a quarter to Eight o'clock, as usual.
Immense Success of the New Company.
GRAND CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
By Desire,
MONDAY, JULY 9th, and during the Week,
The Grand Juvenile Spectacle of
Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper;
and the Great Steeplechase.
Wonderful Acts of Horsemanship and Gymnastic Daring.
TUESDAY, JULY 10th,
Fashionable and Select Box Night,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR,
and the Corporation of the City.
SATURDAY JULY 14th,
Day Performance, Commencing at Half-past Two.
Prices of Admission:—Stalls (select), 3s; Boxes, 2s; Second Class and Promenade, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half price to all parts except the Gallery.
Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.
Director and Proprietor .. .. Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
Jesus said (John iii. 7)—"Ye must be born again."
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), JULY 8, there will be (God willing) an Open-Air Prayer Meeting at Four o'clock p.m. Free to all. No Collection. The Meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian Friends, who have been during the past year actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.
If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Meeting will be held in the Rotundo.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Increased Attraction.
First appearance of the Celebrated MARIONETTES, whose Performances in London, Edinburg, &c., have been so highly successful. First Appearance this Season of Mr. HULINE as the Polander, on the Magic Ladder.
The Concert Hall Opens at 8½ o'clock, with a great variety of Entertainments.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
Gardens open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.
Madame Ernestina will read in the Rotundo, at 3 o'clock This Day (Saturday); and Monday Evening, at 8 p.m.; at the Court-house, Bray, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock; and at Kingstown, same evening, at 8, p.m.
Programme—"Immortality"—Addison; "Henry 8th" Scene—Shakspere; "May Queen"—Tennyson; "Song of the Shirt"—Hood; "Number One"—Hood. Part 2—"On the ravages of Hayder Ali in India"—Burke; "Julius Cæsar," part scene—Shakspere; "Bridge of Sighs"—Hood; "School for Scandal"—Sheridan; "Lady Clara Vere de Vere"—Tennyson; "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—Sir F. Doyle.
Tickets to be had at the Music and Booksellers, and at the door.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.
The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES:
The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballinclea.
Lady Ribton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Moutray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
P.S.—The sale will embrace a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their disposal, will be marked at unusually low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate price. To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. WM. ADAMS.
Subject—"The Effects of the Gospel."
MONDAY NEXT, 6½ o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING (God willing) on SATURDAY Evening, JULY 7, at 8 o'clock; also at the DORSET INSTITUTION, Sackville-street.
Prayer Meetings at 2 o'clock each day, excepting Tuesdays and Saturdays, at the METROPOLITAN HALL.—You are invited.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock.
Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
CHRISTIAN INVITATION.
DEAR FRIEND,—This is for you. Read it yourself, and give it to your neighbour. Ask him to do likewise, and to attend the Special Services in the Metropolitan Hall. All in the city might be brought under the sound of the Gospel in that Hall, and into the Kingdom of Heaven.
A Union Prayer Meeting was held in the Botanic Garden, Belfast, on Monday last, the 2nd of July, at which there were from forty to fifty thousand persons present during that day. There are 258,361 inhabitants in the city of Dublin, according to the last return; and it is not too much for us to pray for and expect that we might have this large number present at different services, by 3,500 at a time, from the city and suburbs, during this summer, in the Metropolitan Hall, for the devotional exercise of prayer and praise to Jesus, the Saviour of Sinners.
The People of Dublin should not be less devotional and less Christian than the people of Belfast. Let us, then, dear friend, strive and pray, and pray and act, that our people may be Christ's people, and their God our God, in spirit and in truth.
A BROTHER IN CHRIST.
Dublin, July, 1860.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s. 0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.) From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber. Without Medication	2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s. 0d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad. Spa-water Bath	3s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeat Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Barèges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessaries, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing all particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT T. M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAUDER, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,	

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, the Right Honourable Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has announced that her Majesty will be pleased to accept the services of Volunteer Rifle Corps in Ireland.
Steps are now accordingly being taken for the enrolment of a Corps with a view of immediately tendering their services to her Majesty, subject to such rules and regulations as the Government may be pleased to sanction.
Assurances have been received that her Majesty's Government will immediately after the enrolment and acceptance of the services of this First Corps, approve of the General Enrolment of Corps throughout the Country, when the Government Regulations will be also published and made known.
The Committee rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country, to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
Dublin, 6th July, 1860.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.
GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.
I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.
The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.
While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.
I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES,
AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin.
On MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860, open to all Ireland, for Gentlemen only, approved of by the undermentioned Committee—

J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.	R. Christian, Esq.
Captain Bland, 76th Regiment.	Captain Hearn, 76th Regt.
H. R. Murray, Esq.	T. R. Brunskill, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—J. J. D. La Touche.
A Four Mile Race for a splendid Champion's Belt, and a Gold Medal. Second—A large Silver Medal. Third—A Silver Medal.
One Hundred Yards Flat Race—First—A large Champion Silver Medal. Second—A Silver Medal. And a Champion Silver Medal for first, and Silver Medal for second, of each for the following Athletic Games:—Vaulting with the Hands, Vaulting with the Pole, Running High Leap, Throwing Heavy Weight, and Flat Race for Youths under 16 years of age, distance 100 yards.
Entrance to Compete—For the Four Mile Race, 10s., and for each of the other games, 2s. 6d. Entries to be made to John J. Digges La Touche, Esq., Honorary Secretary, by letter only, directed Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. Colours to be named at same time. Entries close July 20.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE,
For the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830: Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the ROTUNDO, on FRIDAY, 13th JULY, for the purpose of drawing the increased attention of Protestants to this most important institution. There are at present 163 Orphans under the care of this society, and many others are seeking admission, while the funds are completely exhausted. The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, the Rev. A. M. Pollock, the Rev. W. P. Walsh, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by Colonel SINCLAIR.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J. HUNTER MONAHAN, Clk., } Hon. Secs.

TO COAL FACTORS.
Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council will receive Tenders for the supply of about 120 Tons of Coal (Whitehaven, Orrell, Wigan, Carlisle, Gilcrux, or other good quality), Carriage and Trimming included. Same to be delivered in accordance with a specification to be seen in my Office, between the hours of Eleven o'clock a.m., and Four o'clock p.m., daily.
Security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.
Tenders to be endorsed "Coal," addressed to Committee No. 3, and deposited in my Office before Twelve o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th JULY instant.
(By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
Dated 3rd July, 1860.

COALS.
THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY will receive proposals for the supply of Coals to their Institutions in the neighbourhood of Dublin.—For particulars, apply at the Society's House, No 73, Harcourt-street, where proposals must be sent on or before the 12th July.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND,
30, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY,
6th July, 1860.
At the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, held at their Offices, Lower Ormond-quay, on Yesterday, the 5th inst—
Sir ROBERT KANE in the Chair,
The following Resolutions were adopted:
Moved by the Chairman; seconded by Edward Atkinson, Esq.:
That the Report now read, with Abstract of Accounts, be received and entered on the minutes, and that 500 copies be printed and distributed amongst the shareholders.
Moved by the Chairman; seconded by James Haughton, Esq.:
That a Dividend, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum (free of income tax), be now declared for the half-year ending 31st May, 1860, payable on and after Monday next, 9th inst.
Moved by the Chairman; seconded by George Stormont, Esq.:—
That Richard Martin, Samuel Haughton, and John Campbell, Esqrs., be, and are hereby elected, Auditors for the year commencing 1st June, 1860.
ROBERT KANE, Chairman
ROBERT HERON, Secretary.
Sir Robert Kane having been moved from the chair, and Edward Atkinson, Esq., having been called thereto, it was moved by Alderman Campbell, and seconded by Denis O'Connor, Esq., and resolved—
That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Sir Robert Kane for his dignified conduct in the chair; and to the Board of Directors for the attention they have given to the affairs of the Company during the past half-year.
EDWARD ATKINSON, Chairman.
ROBERT HERON, Secretary.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
TRUSTEES.
J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North.
J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by—
Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place.
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Lord Primate	25	0	0
Lady Olivia Sparrow	25	0	0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	20	0	0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0	0
Lord Longford	10	0	0
Lord De Vesci	10	0	0
Lord Farnham	10	0	0
Lord Clermont	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0	0
Wm. Crewdson, Esq.	10	0	0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0	0
Countess of Rosse	5	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0	0
John Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	3	0	0
Lady Campbell	2	10	0
Dowager Lady Dunally,	2	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	1	0	0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0	0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	1	0	0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0	0
R. H. Woods, Esq.	2	0	0

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.
Mr. John Dixon Bradley, son of John Alexander Bradley, Esq., Tullamore, King's County, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained letters testimonial, qualifying him to practise Surgery.—(By order of the Council)
JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, ROSCOMMON, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On MONDAY, 16th JULY, a Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Galway Station at 11-40 o'clock Morning, and from Roscommon at 1-30 o'clock Afternoon, and will arrive in Dublin about Seven o'clock Evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:

	1 cl. s. d.	2 cl. s. d.	3 cl. s. d.		1 cl. s. d.	2 cl. s. d.	3 cl. s. d.
Galway, Oranmore, Athenry	15 6	12 6	7 6	Athlone, Moate, Roscommon	10 0	8 0	5 0
				Knockcroghery	12 6	10 6	6 0
Woodlawn, Ballinasloe	12 6	10 6	6 6	Streamstown, Castletown	8 0	6 0	4 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 30th July, 1860.
First-class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third-class Passengers 60lbs. of Luggage, and no excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 5th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, Eustace-street. The Rev. RICHARD SHELLEY, of Newbury, will preach in this Meeting-house, on SUNDAY next, 8th inst., Divine Worship Commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mr. West,	1	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	1	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
General Hall,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Honorary Secs.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.
In the matter of the Estate of William Barnewall Fottrell, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at Noon, at his Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in one Lot, part of the Lands of CLONDALKIN, called DEANSRATH, containing 15a. 2r. 33p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 28th August, 1793, from Alexander Graydon to Samuel Robinson, for a term of twenty years, with a covenant for renewal toties quoties; and another part of said Lands of Clondalkin, containing 5a. 0r. 2p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 24th of March, 1801, from A. Bradley and others to Mary Robinson and others, executors of Samuel J. Robinson, for a term of eighteen years and six months, with covenant for renewal toties quoties, all situate in the barony of Uppercross and County of Dublin.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
On the above Lands are situate a Dwellinghouse, with Offices and Garden, suitable for a gentleman's family. Also detached, and at a distance from the house division, are the Fairview Oil Mills, in full operation, with a constant supply of water from the River Camac. Of these Oil Mills, should the purchaser not require them, the owner is willing to become tenant at a rent of £90 per annum. The Lands are of superior quality, highly manured, in excellent heart, and almost all laid down in grass. The Lands are within a mile of the Grand Canal and the Clondalkin Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and 4 miles from Dublin. A portion of the purchase money may, if required, lie out at interest.
For Rentals apply to the Landed Estates Court; or
GEORGE D. FOTTRELL, Solicitor, having the carriage of Sale, 46, Fleet-street, Dublin, who will receive private offers up to the 3rd day of July next, and submit same to the Judge.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET, Furnished, a House, with nine apartments, beautifully situated, at the seaside, Dalkey.

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The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the Season, or yearly, &c., as may be agreed upon, a large number of elegantly furnished, and also unfurnished Houses.—For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Post-office, Monkstown.

HOUSE AND LAND.
To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c, on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

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Between Lucan and Leixlip.
About Ten Acres of the very best description of Meadow, on the land of Cooltrina, adjoining the Quarry.—Apply to Martin Kelly, on the land; or, Mr. Kellett, 85, Abbey-street, who will attend on the premises for the purpose of selling same, at 6 o'clock this evening, July 7.

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At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

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TO BE LET, Unfurnished, at 3, Waterloo-terrace, North Strand, Two or Three Rooms, with or without attendance; coal vault, pantry, &c.

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Attractive and Unreserved Sale of Superior Modern Household Furniture and Effects, all as good as new, being little used, only a short time purchased from the best makers; Bordered Brussels and best Kidderminster Room Carpets, Bordered Brussels Stair Carpets, Parlour and Study Furniture, Bronzed Gasaliers and Gas Pendants.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at 10, TRAFALGAR-TERRACE, MONKSTOWN, on THIS DAY, the entire Furniture and Effects, comprising:—
In Hall—Oak chairs, oak hall table (marble top), with hat and umbrella stand, an eight-day spring clock, barometer, by Spear, oil cloth, matting, mats, and gas lamp.
In Study—Two mahogany cabinet bookcases, loo table, mahogany chairs, and folding chair, several engravings, gas pendants, fender and fire irons, best brussels carpet, bordered hearth rugs, Drugget.
Diningroom—12 good chairs, pedestal sideboard, mahogany cabinet, best Brussels carpet and felt saving cover, hearth rug, fender and fireirons, gasalier, Turkey cloth curtains, with serge lining, satin borders, and poles and rings, and Venetian blinds; superior mahogany German bedsteads, with full chintz curtains for beds and windows; several feather beds, best horsehair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets and quilts; superior Edinburgh wardrobe, plate glass doors, brass bars for elevating bedsteads; mahogany 4-feet wardrobe, dwarf wardrobe, several mahogany chests of drawers; mahogany toilet tables and wash stands, towel rails, bedroom chairs, toilet glasses, superior sets of bedroom china and delf, crofts and tumblers, commodes, Kidderminster carpets, hearth rugs, fenders and fire irons, hearth brushes, sponge baths and bath oilcloth; water cans and buckets; zinc and roller blinds, muslin curtains, damask French bed curtains, Turkey-red curtains, bordered for lobby windows, with poles and rings; 4 flights of superior Brussels stair carpets, with lobbies bordered, and saving covers as good as new; brass stair rods, sheepskin mats, &c., &c.; servants' painted and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c.; painted presses and bedroom requisites.
Pantry and China Closets—Superior china, dinner service complete, with seven best block tin dish covers, gold and white breakfast and tea service perfect; bronze urn and stand, papier mache and other trays, and knife-baskets; plate brushes, five pair superior cut decanters, handsome cut tumblers, cut port, claret, champagne, and finger glasses, wine coolers, crofts, and tumblers, all to match; stepladders, wheelbarrow, water barrels, and stable requisites.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock sharp.
N.B.—On view previous to sale.
WILLIAM C. MARKS, Auctioneer, 8, Leinster-street, Dublin.

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Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

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AND
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Notice is hereby given, that Renewal Payments on Fire Policies due on the 24th of June should be made on or before the 7th July, otherwise the Policies will become void.
Office Receipts are now ready for delivery.
Risks undertaken at moderate rates, and Policies promptly issued for the same.
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ASSURANCES on Lives effected with privacy and despatch, to the age of seventy-five years, and on the equitable system.
No Charge for Stamps on Policies.
Loans granted on the security of Policies of proportionate value, and an equitable sum allowed in the event of surrender.
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Midsummer, 1860.

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THE STEAMSHIP MARS is intended to sail from her berth, opposite 46, North Wall, below the Royal Canal Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th of July, at half-past 10 o'clock Each Day precisely, for Kingstown, where she will embark passengers for the several races in the bay, taking them round the course. The MARS will leave Kingstown for Dublin on WEDNESDAY Evening at 6 o'clock, and on THURSDAY Evening at the close of the Fireworks.
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To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
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Manager—G. F. KIRKMAN.
System of doing business—Tea, at wholesale prices for Cash, from ½ lb. and upwards. Finest Congou, 3s. 7½d. per lb.

FAWCETT AND CO'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 14s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., .. 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
Is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLARET
GROWTH OF 1857.
Pure in Quality, and whilst fitted for immediate use, will stand any time in Bottle, improving thereby.
Quarts.........22s. per Dozen.
Pints.........12s. "
ALEX. FINDLATER AND CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
138, NORTH KING-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

BREAD
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH!
CLEANLINESS in the Manufacture, and Health to the Operatives are attained by the use of
STEVENS' PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE,
now at work in John Jellicoe's Bakery, Harold's Cross Mills.
A trial of the Bread Manufactured by this process will at once establish its superiority.
Sold at the Mill Shop, 64, Francis-street; 53, South Great George's-street; 16, Great Britain-street; and at Harold's Cross, from which bread, flour, &c., is delivered daily, in Rathmines, Roundtown, Rathgar, Dundrum, &c.
Harold's Cross Mills, 6th Month (June), 29th, 1860.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

TO BE SOLD, for £39 6s.—Cost 85 Guineas—a large, richly-chased, round Silver Waiter, weighing 169ozs., 5dwt., at 7s per oz., to be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street, late T. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, and Plate Jewels purchased or taken in exchange. Valuations made for Executors.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In the Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
*** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PLATE GLASS,
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

ELECTRO PLATING
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 3s. to 45s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
NO SECOND PRICE.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETS, &c.,
23, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces the arrival of a large and choice assortment of Kidderminster Carpets, at unheard-of low prices.
A LOT OF TAPESTRY CARPETS,
much below the Manufacturer's Cost Price.
AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST QUALITY STAIR CARPETS,
at greatly reduced prices, with the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Patent Felts, Druggets, &c.; Oilcloths in every width.
HEARTH-RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
The extraordinary low prices of these Goods must effect an immediate clearance. Parties are requested to inspect them without delay.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone,
Do., superfine for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 9d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.
WM. POWER, Proprietor.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES respectfully invite the attention of Venders to the following Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages manufactured, by them:—

Soda Water,	Lemonade,
Seltzer Water,	Orangeade,
Carrara Water,	Ginger Beer, &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Wants.

WANTED, a Situation as Milliner, or Milliner and Dressmaker, by a young person experienced in her business, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. F.," Post Office, Armagh.

WANTED.—A respectable Young Person wishes for a Situation as Saleswoman, in a respectable establishment; most unexceptionable reference given.—Address, "G. L.," 38, Upper Dominick-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Ladies' Maid, or to attend on an invalid lady, by a young person who perfectly understands her business; is a dressmaker, and has a good knowledge of millinery; would have no objection to travel; testimonials excellent.—Address "C. D.," Armagh Post Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Landsteward, a steady, active Man, in the prime of Life, who understands farming in all its branches, being taught by a Scotch Agriculturist, and understands the buying and sale of stock; also the sale and management of timber; his papers will certify the above; family, wife and two children—one 12, and the other 14 years of age; religion, Protestant; a permanent situation more the object than high wages.—Address "G. B.," 10, Upper Baggot-street.

Wanted.

MASONS WANTED.—Wanted, Ten Masons for a long job at the Brewery, Rathdowney, Queen's County.

BUTLER.—WANTED for the Country, a Man who can produce respectable references as to capability and character. None other need apply.—54a, College Green.

Education.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE,
ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. E. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Dimsey.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr. W. J. Galway.	Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan.	Mr. C. Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,104 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. DE BURGH'S references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
Business will (D.V.) be resumed on the 19th of July, 1860.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 28th, 1860.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOXCROFT HOUSE, PORTARLINGTON.
MR. WILLIAM HENRY JACOB, PRINCIPAL.
The following is the order of the Pupils of this Establishment, in their respective classes, as ascertained by an inspection of the judgment-marks, during the half year ending June 30, 1860:—
First Class—Adams, Tudor, Owen, Pilsworth, Fishe, A.
Second Class—Tabuteau, Lane, Clarke, G.; Payne, Odlum, E.; Christian.
Third Class—Ridgeway, E.; Ridgeway, W.; Roberts, C.; Stanley, Armstrong, H.; Westby, Fishe, E.; Fishe, C.
Fourth Class—Marsh, W.; Boyd, Revell, J.; Goodall, Hamilton, Sandes, W.; Jelly, Webb, H.
Fifth Class—Revell, W.; Revell, H.; Revell, R.; Revell, G.; Odlum, B.; Sandes, R.
Sixth Class—Webb, C.; Fisher, Webb, A.; Roberts, J.; Armstrong, W.; Sheppard.
Seventh Class—Fossitt, Hanan, Dartnell, Marsh, R.; Fishe, H.; Bolton, Archer.
The Prize for good conduct during the half year has been awarded to Adams, and certificates to Fishe, A.; Owen, Fossett, Fishe, E.; Lane, and Odlum, E.
Vacation will terminate on Saturday, August 4, and business will be resumed (D.V.) on the following Monday.
The half-yearly examinations are intended to commence on Tuesday, August 14.
A Resident Assistant wanted; he must be a good English Scholar, and able to instruct the Junior Classes in Latin.—Apply to the Principal.
June 21, 1860.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
12, SERPENTINE-AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT.
MR. JAMES C. NUGENT, Master.
The usual half-yearly Examination of the Pupils of the above Seminary terminated on Thursday, the 5th inst. The answering was exceedingly satisfactory. The subjects consisted of an English and Mercantile Education—viz., Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, Maps, English Composition, Derivation, Writing from Dictation, Mental Calculation, Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical, &c.; the first place in which branches was obtained by the following young gentlemen:—Masters John and Patrick Timney, William Byrne, Michael Begge, Henry Johnson, Thomas Carroll, and John Criston; the second by Masters George Palmer, Albert O'Reilly, William Reilly, Henry and Richard Barton, Thomas Hunt, De Moivre Spedding, and Charles Logan.
In the answering of the junior class, the first place belongs to Masters Frederick Timney, James Sheridan, John and James Leahy, James Carroll, William Payne, R. Hindes, George North, W. Maryon, and Robert Richardson; the second to Masters Lewis Brady, Pat. and Charles Webb, E. Johnston, and Thomas Timney.
Mr. Nugent, while gratefully acknowledging the many flattering tokens of support and their patronage he has received from his numerous friends and patrons, in and about Sandymount, enjoys a sincere pleasure in contemplating the improvement which he has made in the education of the young gentlemen entrusted to his charge, and begs to say that the exertions which have been hitherto so unusually successful will continue to be unremittingly afforded, in complying with the wishes of those who have the proper Educational improvement of their children at heart.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS
At the Examination held on the 19th June, and three following days, Ten candidates having been called up to compete for Two Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and JAMES O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE, and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Sixteen Cadetships have been obtained by MR. STAPLETON'S pupils.
BOARDING and DAY PUPILS by Year, Quarter, or Month.
PROSPECTUSES Free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
28, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY'S treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 0 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL!
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., L.D., F.R.S., F.L.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON; W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 28, Mary-street. (9)

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. This ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.
THE JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MY READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

OPEN PORTS
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY
Would most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that one of the consequences of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Tariff has been to abolish all Protection to British Jewellery and Watches. Every foreign article, therefore, that they import comes in Duty Free, and, of course, a modification in their charges in favour of their Customers has taken place, to give them the benefit of the alteration.
In calling attention to these advantages WATERHOUSE and Co. do not intend to convey that the productions of France or Switzerland are superior to British manufacture, which for durability of workmanship and elegance of design many discriminating judges prefer.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY,
Her Majesty's Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Electro-Platers,
No 25, DAME-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
French Clock Wareroom, and Jewellery and Watchmaker.
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigee par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.—Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST.
TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS.
Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.
Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.
Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. A. M. Selss, 9, Trinity College.
References—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton, Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"Salvation by Substitution and Transfer."—2 Cor. v. 21.
2. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. J. O'CARROLL, A.B., ex-Schol., T.C.D.
Subject—"The Priests' Purgatory."
If Dr. Cullen and his priests thought that the Son of God was "made sin for them," would they not give up at once penances, purgatory, and all other satisfactions for sins, and trust only to the finished work of the Blessed Saviour?
If they thought that they were "made the justice (righteousness) of God in Christ" (2 Cor. v. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible), would they not rejoice at being "found in Him," instead of trusting to the rags of their own righteousness, which is no righteousness at all?
If Christ was fully punished for all who have faith in Him (Rom. iii. 25), how can any who have faith or trust in Him be sent to be punished in purgatory?
If sinners who are "justified by faith, have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ" (Rom. v. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible), how can they fear punishment in purgatory?
Why cannot Dr. Cullen furnish his "dear brethren in Mary" with arguments in support of purgatory? Is it not much easier to banish a priest than to remove his doubts or answer his arguments?
Are Canon MacCabe's mutilated hosts really the body of Christ with His soul and divinity? Can the Pope tell?
Can Dr. Cullen be so ignorant of his own Bible as to pronounce it heresy for a priest to say that "God only knows the hearts of all the children of men"? 3 Kings viii. 39, Roman Catholic Bible.
Where in his whole Bible can Dr. Cullen get authority for bidding his priests to preach confidence in the saints?
Is not confidence in Christ Jesus the Lord the right theme for preachers?
Why does Dr. Cullen think it wrong to preach salvation only through Christ? Why does he want to add "and through His blessed mother"?
Does he not know that St. Peter's doctrine is what he may consider heresy—that "Salvation is in no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved"?—Acts, iv. 12, Dr. Cullen's own Bible.
Roman Catholic Friends, bring your Bibles, come and hear, believe in Christ, and be saved.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The continuance of the fine weather, and the absence of disturbing political intelligence, have given an upward tendency to the English Funds, in which an advance of one-eighth was firmly maintained to-day to the close of the market. Our Funds were more buoyant still, the improvement being 3s. 9d. over yesterday's quotations of New Threes, and the transactions were on a large scale, being chiefly for the settlement of the July account.

There were not any dealings in Joint Stock Banks to-day. Nationals and Royals are still very heavy, being offered for sale at 64½ and 25, the last quoted prices for cash delivery in each case; buyers were very cautious in their offers. Hibernians were in demand at the previous rate, as was also Bank of Ireland Stock.

Steam Securities were also neglected to-day, but the City of Dublin Shares continue firm at par, and holders of Atlantics are not disposed to abate from the last price. Dundalk Steam Shares are still in request, there being offers to sell at the advanced rate of £12.

Mining Shares appear to have attracted the interest recently given to the Bank Shares. Carysforts were freely taken at 10s. There was a further improvement in Connorrees, which were largely dealt in, and closed steadily.

General Mines, Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Copper Mines, realised last rates.

The only transaction in the Miscellaneous group was in the United General Gas, whose shares were steady at last quotations, a few remaining unsold.

The Market in Railways still continues inanimate, the changes of value being merely fractional. Cork and Passage were dealt in at last price, closing rather weakly; there was a decline of one-quarter in Dublin and Kingstown Stock, which also closed with sellers. Dublin and Droghedas, and Dublin and Wicklows, were still in request at last quotations. Midlands realised last rate, at which they appeared steady. Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was inquired for.

In Preference Securities—Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. Stock (Debenture) was dealt in without the half-yearly dividend, the quotation being 96. Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cent. realized the previous rate. There was a decline of one-eighth per cent. in Great Southern Preference Stock, which was not, however, largely dealt in. Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent., were inquired for.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	93¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93¼ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅛ 93
Ditto for new account, 8th August	93⅛ 93
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	24s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	68
Carysfort (Limited)	10s
Mining Company of Ireland,	13
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	4¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Kingstown	200¾
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	11
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent.	113¾
Midland Great Western	52¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Great Southern and Western	99¾
Dublin & Drogheda (No 5) 4 per cent perpetual.	96 x d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
United General Gas	23

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	93⅜	—	93¼ ⅜	—
Ditto for Account	93⅛ ¼	93¼ ⅜	93⅜	—	93¼ ⅜	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	93⅜	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾ ⅝	92¾ ⅞	—	92⅞	92⅞ 93	—
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ 93	—
Bank Stock	92⅞ ⅞	—	—	—	92⅞ 93	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅝
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	93⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par 4 prem.; Eastern Counties 55¾ 6¼; Great Northern, 114¾ 15¼; Grand Trunks, 69 ½; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; London and North Western, 102¾ ½; Midland Stock, 118¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¾; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 93¾; Turkish (new), 61; Great 8¼; Great Western, 69¾; Mexican, 21; North British 63½. Consols offered very firm at 93⅝ ⅝, they are now about full sellers at ⅝. Shares offered firm at an advance of about ¼ per cent., but are now a shade weaker in tone, although little change in question. Eastern in good demand. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The prospect of the discount market, after the commencement of the payment of the dividends on Monday is better. Prices from Paris, and a total absence of any disturbing foreign news, have imparted stability to the stock market to-day, in the face of the late impression produced by the largeness of the vote of credit demanded for the Chinese war. The final quotations of consols showed an advance of ⅛. Demand for discount to-day, without being very heavy, has been active, and nothing was done below 4 per cent. In the Stock Exchange loans were readily offered at 3½ per cent. There were no bullion operations of any consequence at the Bank to-day. An official announcement was made to-day respecting the Russian Loan. The subscriptions in Holland and this country have amounted to £5,000,000. The Russian Government engages not to offer the remaining £2,000,000 before January 1861. The stock is now quoted par to ½ prem. The Railway market has again shown firmness, nearly all the leading British stocks closing ¼ to ½ per cent. higher. Eastern Counties, however, was exceptionably heavy, and declined 1 per cent.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

Since the improvement in the weather took place the public appear to have invested to a moderate extent in the funds. The market was rather buoyant in the afternoon, and closed fully ⅛ per cent. higher than yesterday, with a firm appearance. The market for British Railway Stocks shared in the improvement, although there was no revival of business in anticipation of the payment on dividends on Monday. The supply of money was rather more liberal. In many instances very good bills are changed in Lombard-street at 4½ to 4⅝ per cent. The applications at the Bank are moderating. The supply of money in the Stock Exchange was likewise rather larger than of late.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 6.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½; Exchequer Bills, par 4 pm.; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Amberg, 6¾ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾ 6; Caledonians, 93½ 4; London and North Western, 102¾ 3; London and South Western, 95½ 6; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2½; Eastern Counties, 56½; Leeds Northern, 52½ 3; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Midland Stock, 118¾ ¾; Great Northern, 115½; Great Northern A, 114 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; North British, 60¾; Great Western, 70½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 10¾ 11; South Eastern, 83¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½; York and North Midland, 82½. Consols closed at 93½ ⅝. Shares inactive at above rates. North Eastern continues to improve, and is the only change worthy of notice. Canadian steady. French firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds are equally inactive, but the late improvement has been supported. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there is no feature of the slightest interest in the absence of business.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68·95, or same as yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The most notable circumstance in the commercial world, for the past week, is the reported alarming failures in London in the leather trade. The liabilities of the first firm that gave way are immensely large, and, as was apprehended, several houses in the same business have since stopped payment, from, no doubt, their losses by the firm alluded to. A complete panic has been, in fact, created, and there is an almost total suspension of transactions in leather in London; so injurious, indeed, have been the failures in question, that hides in the Leadenhall Market have declined from 30 to 40 per cent., and speculators are on the watch for a further reduction, as it is almost impossible to say how many other traders have not been seriously affected, and who may have to throw themselves on the indulgence of their creditors. In Manchester the market is quiet for all descriptions of yarns; stocks are, moreover, accumulating, and prices are in consequence in favour of buyers. The want of activity proceeds from several causes. The state of the weather has been very unfavourable for business, and the accounts from India and China continue to be discouraging. Uneasiness, too, is felt as to the intentions of the French Emperor, military preparations being still pushed forward with activity; and this circumstance also tends to impair confidence and to curtail speculation. Two extensive traders in Manchester goods have recently had to seek indulgence in consequence of the depressed state of business. The reports from the English woollen markets, however, exhibit an improvement, and business is now more healthy and animated, and there is, likewise, a shade more of activity in the lace and hosiery trades.

Wool—Prices keep up in England, and the increased demand for woollen goods which has taken place will probably cause a more active demand.

The public sales in Liverpool, which closed on Wednesday, were well attended, although several foreign buyers who usually buy there were absent. There was a very animated competition, and, with few exceptions, the quantity offered brought satisfactory prices. East India and Persian wools sold at advanced rates. One lot of superior East India sold for 16¾d. per lb. In Dublin, also, a good business has been done during the week, principally in mountainy wool, which brought from 23s 6d to 24s per stone of 16lbs; mixed wool ruled from 25s to 26s, and all hoggets 26s 6d to 26s 9d. The occurrence of the Mullingar fair, however, interfered with the supply sent to market. The quantity exported from Dublin, for the week ended the 4th inst., amounted to 841 bags and parcels of cotton. The sales at Liverpool on yesterday amounted to 8,000 bales, without any notable change in prices.

Jute—The market is flat. The London prices are from £13 10s. to £15 15s. for common to middling mixed.

Colonial Produce Market—Sugar meets a continuously good demand in London, and prices are fully maintained there. 891 boxes of Havana sold on yesterday from 47s 6d to 48s; low to fine yellow, 43s to 46s per cwt. 1446 boxes were taken in—white, 51s 6d to 54s 6d; and 509 hogsheads Porto Rico sold—yellow, 39s 6d to 45s, and brown 37s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt. In coffee there has been no change; fine ordinary pale to good middling coloury brings from 66s 6d to 74s. The demand for rice has been quiet, without, however, any alteration in price. Saltpetre, also, is not in request. Tallow continues steady, at 53s for yellow candle on the spot, and the same for future delivery.

Provisions—No change has taken place this week in either butter or bacon. Of the latter there was only a small supply at market. Old bacon rates from 66s to 68s; new, 70s to 73s. Butter, 8½d to 11d per lb, and firkins 94s to 100s per cwt. During the week ended on Wednesday evening there were 7,378 firkins exported from the North Wall. Potatoes—New, 1d to 3d per lb; old, 5s to 7s per cwt. Eggs from 6s to 6s 6d.

The supply of cattle at yesterday's London market was moderate, owing, it is said, in some measure, to the failures in the leather trade, above referred to. The sale of beasts was slow, and Monday's prices were barely maintained; in other descriptions no change took place. At the Glasgow market, on same day, the supply was large, but beef was the only article easy to dispose of without a reduction in price. There were some very prime beasts from Hamburg and Prussia for sale at the latter market. In our Smithfield market on Monday, notwithstanding that the supply was large, prices were on the whole fairly maintained; but at the country fairs stock seems somewhat on the decline, and the favourable state of the weather for certain farming operations interferes with the attendance of farmers at both fairs and markets. The exports from our quays for the week ended on the evening of the 4th instant comprised 1,466 beasts, 2,549 sheep, 2,900 lambs, and 1,080 pigs.

Grain—Under the influence of more favorable weather the corn markets in both England and France have since Tuesday been on the decline for wheat and flour. Sales of the former could not be made in Paris without sellers assenting to a reduction; and in the English markets wheat was also to be had at 1s lower, and flour for 1s less, than late quotations. In addition to these reductions the price of Indian corn had become sensibly lessened in Liverpool, from extremely large arrivals at that port from America, amounting to no less than 50,000 quarters within a few days. This state of things, it may be easily imagined, was not calculated to assist holders here in effecting sales, excepting at considerable concessions; and at our Corn Exchange to-day wheat was not saleable to any extent, unless at a reduction in price, and the demand for it was very dull indeed. Considering the present rate of flour, millers cannot well pay the prices asked for wheat. As for Indian corn, the same anxiety to press sales which existed on Tuesday was observable in this day's market also. The fall in that article in Liverpool, together with other considerations, have somewhat alarmed holders, and prices were to-day, accordingly, quite in favour of buyers.

The following are the quotations, viz.:—White wheat, 31s 6d to 33s; red wheat, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 17s to 21s; Indian corn, Ibraila, 33s; Galatz and Odessa, 33s; 6d white French, 34s; and white American, 35s 6d to 37s.

The following were the London prices on Saturday, for floating cargoes:—

Wheat—Berdianski and Marianople, 55s to 56s; Taganrog, 53s 6d to 54s; Odessa, Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492lbs.; Sandomirka, 54s to 55s; Polish Odessa, 48s to 50s; Galatz, 52s to 53s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s; and Egyptian Said 42s to 44s per 480lbs.

Indian Corn—Galatz and Odessa, 32 to 33s per 492lbs.; Ibraila, 30s to 31s; and Foxanian 30s 6d to 31s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa and Danubian, 25s to 26s per 400lbs and Taganrog same price; Egyptian, 24s to 25s per quarter.

Beans—Egyptian, 33s to 33s 6d per quarter.

Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per quarter.

The arrivals of cargoes at ports of call from the commencement of the present year to the 5th inst. amount to 117 cargoes of wheat, 167 of Indian corn, 143 of barley, 3 of oats, 11 of beans, 18 of rye, 2 of miles, 1 of dari, 48 of linseed, and 6 of rapeseed, amounting in the whole to 516; but from the 29th ult. to the latter date, not even one grain cargo had arrived at either Cork or Falmouth, nor was there on yesterday a single cargo off the coast offering for sale.

The following is a summary of the number of quarters of corn, with the average price thereof, sold in England and Wales for the undermentioned weeks, viz.:—

Week ended	Qrs. Wheat.	s.	d.	Qrs. Barley	s.	d.	Qrs. Oats	s.	d.
26th May	115798	52	6	3513	36	2	5951	26	6
2nd June	119989	53	4	2694	35	10	6290	26	8
9th "	86128	54	2	2148	35	0	3673	27	8
16th "	94648	54	11	1234	35	3	4521	26	11
23rd "	105421	57	0	1036	34	7	3183	27	5
30th "	87951	58	5	978	32	10	2916	25	5

According to a report which we have seen, the crops at Galatz are looking magnificent, and an enormous yield of all kinds of grain is expected. It is likely, therefore, that the exports from that place towards the end of the year will be very heavy, but it is supposed that freights will be high, in consequence of the large shipments that will probably take place.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—JULY 5.

Only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer here to-day; but, owing to the large failures in the hide trade, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at barely Monday's currency. Sheep, the show of which was good, were in fair request, at full prices. For lambs we had a steady inquiry, at fully Monday's improvement in value. English calves were taken off freely, foreign slowly, at previous quotations. The supply was seasonably good. Pigs and milch cows changed hands slowly, at late rates.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s to 4s 2d; second quality do., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime large oxen, 5s to 5s 2d; prime Scots, &c. 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; second quality do., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s; prime small do., 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 6s to 7s; suckling calves, 20s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 952; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 10,700; calves, 505; pigs, 290. Foreign—Beasts, 500; sheep, 1,900; calves, 300.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
600 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	31 6	33 0	31 6
940 Oats do. 14 stone..	14 3	17 0	15 7
— Bere do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
560 Oatmeal cwt. 8 stone..	15 0	16 6	16 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JUNE 30.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	58 5	Oats ..	25 5	Beans ..	47 1
Barley ..	32 10	Rye ..	41 9	Peas ..	41 8
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.					
Wheat ..	55 0	Oats ..	26 9	Beans ..	45 7
Barley ..	34 11	Rye ..	38 8	Peas ..	41 0

Duty one shilling.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 6.

We have no alteration to report in our corn market since Tuesday, except in oats and Indian corn, for both of which there was rather an improved demand to-day, at the full currencies of last market.

	S. D. S. D.		S. D. S. D.
White wheat	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 17 0
Red do. ...	30 0 to 31 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0
Barley ...	18 0 to 22 0	Bakers' flour	17 0 to 21 0
Bere ...	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn, per	
Oats ...	14 6 to 16 6	480lbs	33 0 to 34 0d

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JULY 6.

Provisions—Spitalfields—This market or Kevin-street to-day presented no change as to bacon, butter, or hams from the preceding Wednesday. Markets rather limited in supplies. Bacon, old, 67s to 68s; new, 70s to 74s; American, 57s to 60s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d; short hams, 64s to 66s; long hams, 74s to 84s; lard, 72s to 74s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, 66s to 73s; hams, 60s to 66s; cheeks, 42s to 45s per cwt; oats, 14s to 15s per barrel; cool butter, 10d to 11d per lb; firkins, none. Poultry—Chickens (alive) 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 2d (wholesale); hen, 7s to 7s 4d; duck, 7s 6d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 98s per cwt.

Smithfield Cattle Market—Thursday—We had considerably increased numbers at market. Beef, 65s to 75s per cwt in sink; on the whole, prices were fairly maintained. Mutton, 7d to 8d per lb; veal, 8½d per ditto. Lambs, 21s, 34s to 35s, and in some cases 1s higher. Pig market unimportant.

Fish—Salmon, 9d to 13d per lb. Lobsters, 4d to 6d each. Herrings—Fresh, 9s to 10s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—New hay, 2s 2d to 3s 9d to 4s per cwt; old, 4s 6d to 6s 6d per do; straw, 4s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Potatoes—New, 1d to 2½d per lb; old, 5s to 7s per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s to 17s per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven Coal, week ending Thursday, 5th July, 15s per ton. At Dublin market ten Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

Wool—A good deal of mountainy wool has been sold during the week, at from 23s 6d to 24s per stone of 16lbs; mixed, 25s 6d to 26s; all hoggett, 26s 6d, even 26s 9d. Yesterday being Mullingar wool market, there was but little in here to-day.

The following is the report of Messrs Ganly and Co:—"We had a small supply of wool on market to-day, which was all readily bought up at 25s 6d for ewes and wedders; mixed parcels, 26s; and all hog, 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs, with usual deductions."

Hides and Skins cannot be quoted since the London panic.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 6.—Weather fine. Supply of foreign wheat and oats very large. Trade for wheat very dull, and a concession of 1s to 2s necessary to do business. Oats 1s cheaper, and little doing. Flour very dull. Norfolk 39s; grinding barley 6d dearer.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies of foreign wheat and oats great. Weather brilliant. Wheat, English—decidedly in favor of buyers, as also is foreign. Wheat pressed. Floating cargoes not dealt in the last few days, as buyers bid 2s below ideas of sellers. Flour again cheaper. Indian corn very slow sale. Barley rather dearer, a scarcity of feeding sorts. Rye held above buyers views. Peas and beans cheaper. Oats completely beaten by the overwhelm of supplies, and must be written 1s to 2s per qr. cheaper as in quality.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 6.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers & Maddock's report.)—Good attendance. Wheat in fair demand, prices unchanged. Flour steady. Oats and oatmeal quiet. More inquiry for Indian corn, and a large business done at the decline quoted on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 6.—Sales of the week 69,140 bales, including 2,170 on speculation; 14,084 export; quotations of fair, 6¾d; bonds, 7d; mobile, 7½d; Orleans—stock, 1,298,000. Imports, 24,093 bales of the week. Cotton sales probably about 10,000 bales: no change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 6.—Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 6.—Sugar—There has been a strong demand, and fully previous rates have been realised. The market closed firm without any actual advance on last week's rates. Sales include 8,300 hds., 37 tierces, and 100 barrels Colonial West India, consisting of crystallised Demerara, at 45s. to 46s. 3d.; Trinidad at 37s. 9d., and Saint Lucia at 38s. 9d. per cwt.; 300 hds. Porto Rico at 40s. 9d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt.; 32 mats unclayed Manilla to arrive at 34s. per cwt. Coffee—The market continues firm, and a good inquiry prevails, especially for export sorts, but the small supply has restricted business. Tea inactive, prices unchanged. Rice is a steady market, with more inquiry for the lower descriptions of soft grey Bengal, which continues to command very high rates. Several parcels of Carolina have been offered at auction, but to effect sales lower rates would have to be accepted. The sales on spot consist of 4,500 bags of Moulmein at 10s.; 59 Madras, part all faults, at 10s. 3d.; for sound, 9 bags old Necransie, chiefly at 9s. 10½d. per cwt. Saltpetre—Nothing further to report. Bengal; 104 bags Bombay sold at 20s. 3d. per cwt., 4½ per cent. refraction. Tallow—Home supplies continue very limited, and demand for foreign has consequently been good. The market, however, closes quiet, but firm, at the quotations.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JULY 5.—Large supply of all sorts of stock. Top beef in fair demand at last week's quotations, but all other sorts difficult to sell, and prices lower. Amongst the best cattle shown were over 120 beasts from Hamburg and Prussia. Sheep were cheaper, but lambs sold fully as high as last week. Top beasts, 80s. to 82s. per cwt.; middling 65s. to 70s.; inferior mutton, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; lambs, 8d. per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 6.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s; 2,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 6.—White wheat, 31s; barley, 19s; oats, 16s to 17s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York), and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a m, July 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	One p m, July 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p m, July 9.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a m, July 10.
America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p m, July 11.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 11.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 12.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 12.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p m, July 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 17.
America (New York) [Ll]	Six p m, July 17.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 18.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 19.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius, India (Calcutta) [S]	One p m, July 19.
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a m, July 22.
West Coast of Africa [Ll]	Six p m, July 23.
America (New York) [S]	One p m, July 24.
America (Boston) [G]	Ten a m, July 24.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius, India (Calcutta), via Marseilles	Six p m, July 25.
America (Portland) [Dy]	Ten a m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p m, July 26.
Constantinople	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete, Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Pauline;" "Rights of Woman;" Nicholas Nickleby."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN IRELAND.
THE SATURDAY HERALD,
OF THIS DAY, JULY 7th,
Contains the Latest and most Important Intelligence from France, China, Sardinia, India, America, Spain, Portugal, &c.; Refusal of the French Authorities to Transmit Volunteers to Italy; the Insurrection at Naples; the Expulsion of the Jesuits from Palermo by Garibaldi; Royal Irish Volunteers; Grand Review at the Curragh; the Recruiting of the Army; the Funeral of Prince Jerome; Deplorable Condition of the Irish Volunteers for the Pope at Vienna; Party Riot in Armagh; Barbarous Murder at Frome; Distribution of Prizes at the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park; Attempted Revival of the Inquisition in Spain; Meetings of Corporation, and the North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the week; Review of the British Corn Trade; a special report of the commercial transactions of the week; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Naval, Sporting and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
PRICE THREE HALF-PENCE.
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
AND 15, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,926 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

JUVENILE CLOTHING,
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of, we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE TAILOR'S ART.
WE do not consider it judicious to inform the public that we possess extraordinary, almost supernatural, powers of cutting. We believe, however, we are conversant with the BEST AND MOST APPROVED METHODS; we are careful in our measurements; WE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DIRECTIONS OF GENTLEMEN ORDERING; and the natural result is, that we produce, without giving our customers a world of annoyance,
WELL-FITTING GARMENTS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers
16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder will cease if the following facts are borne in mind:—
That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rent and taxes is, when compared with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out we are selling extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prime Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., are 20 per Cent. lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrated Hosiery Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has induced former Customers of the House, both old and young, to ask themselves the question,
"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot?"
And thousands have swarmed into D'Olier street, delighted at seeing once more upon the Trading-stage that old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of
M'MAHON and CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

THE Volunteer movement is progressing most cheerily. The announcement that the Queen had decided to avail herself of the services of her Irish Volunteers has created the deepest satisfaction. Foreign nations may see in this that Government is not afraid to arm the people of Ireland. That taunt, so frequently uttered by our French friends, is silenced for the future. An intolerable stigma upon our loyalty, as well as upon our courage, is removed, and we can afford to smile at the presumption of those who opposed the movement when started, but who, with unparalleled assurance, assume to guide it now.

At a meeting of the Council, held last night, the munificent donation of one hundred guineas was handed in by SIR CHARLES DOMVILE. A very large sum was subscribed in the room. Among the names added to the Council was that of the venerated LORD GOUGH. He remembers what his Irish soldiers did at Chilianwallah, and is prepared, if need be, to lead his countrymen on as desperate a charge again. Among other names, those of Colonel Dickson, M.P., and Mr. O'Reilly Dease, were given in. In the space of two hours four hundred names were enrolled. When we call to mind the small beginnings of the English Volunteer movement, and how a few energetic men overcame all obstacles, and within a year presented to their Queen a self-supporting army of 130,000, we are full of hope that when her Majesty next visits Ireland, the Phœnix Park will present a spectacle not surpassed by the glories of Hyde Park. The movement with us has commenced earnestly, and business thickens on the Council. A thousand questions require to be answered, and as many inquiries have yet to be made. The arrangement of companies, the commencement of drill, the organisation of the true men of all classes, the selection of uniforms, &c., have to be discussed and settled. Still, everything can be, and shall be, managed by patience and prudence. Fortunately, we possess in the Phœnix Park a practice ground unrivaled in Europe, where an enormous "butt" was erected some half century since; and we have the advantage of our English brethren's experience to guide us in details. We enter upon the movement under the brightest auspices, and our task, henceforward, is to regulate, rather than to excite, enthusiasm.

In our preceding articles we have shown that no change in the existing law is required. The question put last night by Captain O'Connell was quite unnecessary, and Lord Palmerston could not answer it in any other terms than he did, these terms being identical with those of Mr. Attorney-General Deasy, who stated in the House "that no change whatever "in the law was required." We have, on indubitable authority, the unequivocal statement of Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Secretary of State for War, and that is conclusive on the subject.

THE useless debate upon the resolutions respecting privilege was continued last night—useless because it is mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing." It would have been more dignified had the violent party in the Commons simply assented to Lord Palmerston's resolutions and remembered the old adage, *vanæ sine viribus iræ*.

A subject of much more interest to Ireland, as well as to our common humanity, was brought before the House last night. Mr. Lanigan called attention to the scandalous conduct of the Poor Law officers of St. Pancras Union, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Justices of the Peace for the St. Pancras division, especially with reference to the case of Mary Carter. When asked what he intended to do in so inhuman a transaction, Sir G.C. Lewis gravely said "that the magistrates would be "instructed to be more careful in future." This is not the ordinary way of visiting those who are guilty of acts which tend to loss of life, by deliberately attesting to falsehood. Mr. Roebuck declared that the magistrates "had set their hand to a falsehood, "and deserved to be chastised." All the chastisement Sir G. C. Lewis means to inflict is a friendly caution "to be more careful in future." Mr. Villiers, President of the Poor Law Board, on the contrary, is anxious to punish the Guardians of the Dublin Board, who took the matter up. With all the disinterestedness of a Poor Law official, "he "authorises the Board of Guardians in Ireland to "proceed at law against that of St. Pancras." What good that notable expedient could effect may be estimated from the following extract of evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday:—

"Mr. Maguire—Was the case brought before your board of guardians?

"Mr. M'Farlane, Chairman of the North Dublin Union—We have given over taking steps, in consequence of the difficulties which lie in the way of legal proceedings.

"The Chairman—What difficulties?

"Mr. M'Farlane—There is no right of appeal against the most illegal removal from Scotland. On the best evidence we never succeeded in English cases.

"The Chairman—What are the legal proceedings?

"Mr. M'Farlane—We lodge a sum of money—sometimes as much as £100, securing the costs, and employ professional men in England to take the proceedings against the board of guardians who are over the poor persons.

"The Chairman—Have you not a right of appeal to the Poor Law Commissioners in England, who would direct an appeal to be made against the removing parish?

"Mr. M'Farlane—We have given up the idea of appealing to the English Commissioners.

"The Chairman—How did you act in reference to the Bolton case?

"Mr. M'Farlane—We tried to induce the Poor Law Commissioners to follow up the case.

"Mr. Henry Herbert—Have you the correspondence with the Commissioners on the subject.

"Mr. M'Farlane—The correspondence can be easily procured. Though the Commissioners in England have not formally stated that they would not take any steps, I am sure the application to them is useless.

"Mr. Barrow—Have you not a right to appeal to quarter sessions against the English order of removal?

"Mr. M'Farlane—Yes; but it is attended with great expense, and there are many technical points at every step on which we are likely to be overthrown."

The President of the Poor Law Board, by way of punishing the St. Pancras Guardians for inhumanity, advises the Dublin Board to pursue an idle chase to obtain justice, such as baffled Mr. M'Farlane at every step of procedure. Can the matter rest here?

A FEW days since was chronicled the dismal case of a ragged band of Papal Volunteers as they were trundled from frontier to frontier, on their way back to Ireland, by the Poor Law Guardians of Austria and Bavaria. Very recently, the Pope has had an opportunity of seeing an Irish row performed by those who are safely caged in Rome without a chance of escape. Papal crimps promised all things to the recruits. They were to have not only roast fowl and claret daily, but splendid uniforms and commissions. Every man who claimed honourable birth was certain to be made an officer; and, as every Irish peasant is a lineal descendant of Irish kings, the Pope's Brigade was likely to consist of all officers but no soldiers. General Lamoriciere fought in Algiers, and is unpleasantly strict in military discipline. MacMahons, O'Connells, Sullivans and O'Briens, were treated to the lash when refractory. The magnificent bounty promised by the Pope has dwindled down to twopence-half-penny a day, which an unfortunate correspondent of the *Nation*, who entreats his grandmother to pray for him, tells us is worth fivepence in that country—it goes so far! One young gentleman was so sure of his commission that he procured a uniform beforehand, or, at least, a pair of showy epaulettes. Lamoriciere ordered him to doff this unauthorised insigna, but the "officer" fled to the Irish College, where he was cut down by gendarmes. Then came a gathering of Irish crusaders, with fixed bayonets, to avenge him. The Belgians and Swiss were ordered under arms, the shops were shut, and the whole quarter was in confusion. Numbers of Irish have applied to the British Consul for passports and means to defray their passage home, but they are no longer countrymen of his. They belong to the Pope, body and soul, and a terrible time they are likely to have of it, until Garibaldi appears to deliver them.

The number of Irish crusaders actually in Italy is stated to be about 1,250—of these 500 are at Rome, 250 at Spoleto, and 500 at Ancona. It would be well if the British Consuls at these places would ascertain the condition of these men. We cannot forget that they have been countrymen of ours, duped and deceived by others. They have been ensnared with false pretences, and though, in the heat of youth and fervour of religious enthusiasm, they have committed a grave error, still it is pitiable to think that they can be sabred by Papal gendarmes and lashed by French drummers with impunity. They have received a fearful lesson, and one they are not likely to forget. If, in a body, they petitioned the British Consul to protect them, a remonstrance might procure their release. The advisers of the Pope knew well that these men were entrapped in direct defiance of the caution issued by the British Government, and they have no right whatever to detain them. Their friends at home should at least spare something from the Pope's tribute money to rescue them. Had the Volunteer movement been permitted at the first, there would have been no craving for foreign service. The militia is not a force which the Irish peasant would willingly embrace; he has been warned by his priests not to enlist in the line; yet he longs for something resembling military life, and would heartily join his landlord or his friends if local Volunteer companies were formed which would not take him from his home or calling, and yet would give him much that is attractive of a soldier's life.

The *Times* on the Pseudo-Constitution offered by the King of Naples:—

The farce of constitution-giving in Naples still proceeds. The young King's Liberalism is like the vegetation of a Polar summer. The ice of despotic tradition, which seemed so hard and solid that it would endure for ever, has been broken up, the sun of freedom is culminating, and the king's soul is budding and blossoming into philanthropy. But a fortnight since and the events of Sicily had made no outward change in the royal conduct. Francis would display that virtue on which kings pride themselves so much—his firmness. The power which God had given him no man or assemblage of men, not an Emperor, or a victorious general, or a universally insurgent people, should induce him to part with. Absolute power was inadherent in Sovereigns, and if they severed it from their person the act was treason to their dignity and their mission. Such was the doctrine which King Ferdinand held, and which he taught to his successor. It was expounded by judges, extolled by prelates, blessed by the Pope, and supported by Austrian arms during the whole of the last reign, except the short episode of 1848. Now the royal mind has undergone a great change. The principles of government on which the late king proclaimed his faith, and in favour of which he committed the perjuries of 1849, are now declared to be untrue. The Constitution—that fatal and pernicious act, that tampering with God's authority, that work of revolutionists and atheists, is once again brought into fashion. The press, that instrument by which the worst minds work upon the weakest, is once more to be respected; books, pamphlets, and newspapers are to be relieved from the censorship, and made as free as in 1848. The Chambers are convoked; the National Guard is re-established; all the scenery and decorations of twelve years since are to be brought out, cleaned, and made serviceable once more. The royal liberality knows no bounds. Even the tricoloured flag is to be adopted; an alliance with the revolutionary King of Sardinia and the principle of an united Italy are to be not merely accepted, but proposed.

If we had the smallest hope that these concessions would result in good—if we believed the Neapolitan family capable of understanding a constitution, or even respecting a just and decent Government, we should be the first to advise the people of southern Italy to accept the conditions of peace offered to them. We are fully aware of the dangers which threaten the Italian cause. In the first place, the great extension of the Sardinian kingdom has aroused the jealousy of other sovereigns, and even of the powerful ally to whom Victor Emmanuel owes the province of Lombardy. A man generally loves his *protege*; he will do almost anything for one whom he has once benefitted, and whom he feels that he has raised from obscurity to a sufficient eminence; but he does not like the recipient of his favours to become his rival. Sardinia has been for the last few years the spoilt child of the great empires of France and Russia. They hoped by her means to humble Austria, and they succeeded, and in return they were willing to give her a territorial accession and a place in the councils of Europe. But Sardinia has shown a disposition to stand alone, and, what is worse, to listen to the counsels of England. The annexation of Central Italy, that triumph of the revolution, that change in the map of Europe, willed and carried out by the people alone, has somewhat frozen the warmth of Imperial friendship. The Emperor of the French plainly does not want to see the Sardinian King master of Sicily, and would perhaps make every effort to prevent him from succeeding to the whole Neapolitan kingdom. If the Bourbons be banished from Naples, and Victor Emmanuel attempt to take their place, he will probably be unable to count upon any support except that of England; and, indeed, with the best wishes of Europe, the government of the whole of Italy would require great judgment, caution, and energy. As long as national existence is threatened, provincial jealousies are dumb; but with security often comes dissension, and the union which has been too hastily and in artificially cemented is apt to prove inconvenient, and to be soon regretted. We do firmly believe that it is the destiny of Italy to be united under one chief, and we shall be glad to see that union effected as soon as possible. If the King of Sardinia and Count Cavour have the strength and the skill to carry it out, so much the better; we only say that such are the difficulties that, if there were any hope of happiness and good government under the Bourbon dynasty, we should be inclined to compromise, and to leave the mainland at least under its present sovereign. But, unfortunately, there is no such hope. Kings should be careful how they give rise to a conviction of their faithlessness, for such a belief among their subjects must lead to their own ruin. A king is one who can only be bound by his own word. A man in private station may be the most treacherous and perjured of mortals, and yet people will trust him to a certain extent, because they know they can bind him. There are laws, and judges to enforce them; so that the man who is known never to pay his debts if he can help it, obtains credit because people know that they can make him pay. But the king of such a state as Naples must always be more or less of an absolute sovereign. He commands the army and navy, has great social power over the aristocracy, can make or mar the fortune of any one of the trading class, and excites in a high degree the superstitious reverence of a portion of the people. Such a monarch has in times of tranquillity or reaction many opportunities of overthrowing constitutional barriers, of usurping rights which do not belong to him, or stretching beyond due bounds those which are still within his prerogative. He is, in fact, very much in the position of our own Stuart kings, and faithlessness, when he is once suspected of it, is a bar to any reconciliation between himself and his subjects. They, knowing with whom they have to deal, are continually expressing their distrust and demanding fresh guarantees, and he in return is tempted to act as if he were really meditating all that his subjects suspected. Distrust on the one side, and acrimony and wounded pride on the other, must in time bring on a collision.

But in this we are supposing that the Bourbons were sovereigns of average merit, beset only by the failings of their order. The family which reigns at Naples is, however, very far from possessing even the usual very moderate virtues of the kingly order. They have been distinguished for generations as the most ignorant, bigoted, and selfish branch of a most corrupt race. France, Spain, and Naples, in their royal families, present to the world the spectacle of a descending scale, the topmost level of which is far below the ordinary standard of humanity and morality. A king of Naples, if he inherit the traditions of his ancestors, will be to the Carlist Princes who "revoked their renunciation" the other day pretty much what they are to Louis XIV. They have no chivalry, and, indeed, no courage. They have shown themselves guilty of baseness of which the poorest officer who was shot in their cause would be ashamed; but neither they, nor their father, nor even their uncle Ferdinand, have ever been as bad as King Bomba. They never took a pleasure in the suffering of their victims; they never turned round on those whom they had inticed into Liberalism by their own hypocritical example, and left them to rot in a dungeon; they never turned out ferocious mobs on unoffending citizens; they never authorised the infliction, year after year, of tortures so horrible that the apologists for tyranny ask how we can believe them. In Spain the Bourbons have degenerated—that is, always presuming there was a time when they had any higher quality than a certain imposing carriage; but below the depth of Spain there is still the lower deep of Naples. Knowing what the family is, and what it has done, we would counsel the Italians to run every risk before confiding their lives and liberties to such hands.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 5.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and the Royal Family, arrived at Osborne yesterday evening at seven o'clock.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased, on Tuesday last, to stand sponsor, in person, to the infant son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace; the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, represented by Princess Alice, being another sponsor.

Despatches were received yesterday at the Colonial Office from the Governors of Malta and Bermuda. Despatches were sent to the Governors of the Cape, St. Helena, and Natal.

THANKS.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of £1 15s. from C. Bishop, Esq.

From the Committee of Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, for the following donations towards laying down a pipe to supply the hospital with water, which, up to this time, has to be carried upwards of one hundred yards by the servants of the Institution:—The Misses Whitton, £1; H H Foy, Esq, 5s; Miss Lowry, 10s; Miss Eliza Lowry, £1; John and A Lowry, Esqrs, 10s; Rev George Barton, £1; T J Strickland, Esq, 10s. Further donations are earnestly solicited.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham—To John Lloyd, Esq., Lloydsborough, Templemore, for £1; to Edward Wright, Esq., Greenmount, Rathfarnham, for £1; and F. D. M. and J. F. T. for 5s., to relieve the Erris famine, related by Lieutenant Edwardes, to whom they remitted £20, received up to Saturday last.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOWNES' DIVINITY PREMIUM EXAMINATION.

READING THE LITURGY.—Saturday, June 30. The First prize was awarded to Ds. Pollock, T.B., B.A.; Second prize to Ds. Kennedy, C. Le Poer, B.A.; Extra to Ds. Walsh, James, Sch., B.A.

THE ARMY.

The funeral of the late Colonel Fenwick has been appointed to take place this day. Any of the officers of the garrison who may wish to attend the ceremony will meet at the drawbridge, near the Gas Works, at the bottom of Great Brunswick-street, at two o'clock P.M., from whence the procession will proceed to the Cemetery, Arbor-hill.

THE NAVY.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to prepare for the reception of the Channel fleet. Half the ships will anchor in the Sound, and half will go up Hamoaze. The Prince of Wales is expected there from Spithead in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The following appointments were made on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—J Waye, master, to the Wellington, for the Desperate; J Symon, second-master, to the Impregnable; Thurston Stringer, master's assistant, to the Bloodhound; Percy C Smith, master's assistant, to the Impregnable; J Bishop, Assistant Surgeon, to the Bloodhound; J Ferguson, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Wellington, for service in the Avon; Patrick O'Connor, paymaster, to the Algiers; Henry Gray (a), paymaster, additional, to the Monarch; Marquis O'N W Markham, assistant-paymaster, to the Centurion; and C P Skinner, assistant-clerk, to the Aboukir.

The following changes in the Royal Artillery are announced in a general regimental order:—Captain Mackenzie, of the Coast Brigade, has been removed from Eastbourne to Manchester, to take command of No. 1 Division, which will be composed of the non-commissioned officers and men of the brigade serving in the Northern Districts; and those of the South-Eastern and Medway Districts will be amalgamated with and form No. 2 Division, under Captain Sweeny; Lieutenant-Colonel Longden from Gibraltar to Malta; Major Simpson from Dover to Gibraltar; Second Captain Bayly from the Cape of Good Hope to Dover; Second Captain Harris from Corfu to Dover. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Second Captain Thomas Mahon, of the 1st brigade, and Second Captain Markham le Fer Taylor, of the 7th brigade; also between Lieutenant T. S. Seccombe, of the depot brigade, and Lieutenant E. H. Thurlow, of the 6th brigade. Lieut. W. H. Newcombe has been transferred from No. 2 battery, 5th brigade, to No. 3 battery, 11th brigade, and has proceeded from Gibraltar to India.

Colonel Richard C. H. Taylor, C.B., 79th (Cameron Highlanders), left town on Wednesday for Shorncliffe, to enter on his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General to the division stationed there, in the room of Colonel H. W. Bunbury, C.B.

THE MILITIA.

The Louth Rifle Regiment of Militia, under the command of Colonel Sir John S. Robinson, marched into this garrison yesterday from the Curragh, and proceeded to Ship-street Barracks, there to be quartered. Strength of the Regiment in marching into barracks—1 field officer, 3 captains, 9 subalterns, 2 staff, 27 sergeants, 8 buglers, and 439 rank and file.

PRESENTATION TO MR. M'CAPPIN.

Mr. James M'Cappin of Belfast, who is already known to our readers since his miraculous escape from the wreck of the Royal Charter, having for some months past been labouring earnestly and successfully on the County Wicklow Mission Station of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society, in connection with Rev. W. Lutton, the society's missionary, having preached his farewell sermon at Tubberpatrick, near Tinahely, on the 22nd ult., was waited on by a deputation with the following address and presentation:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg to acknowledge our unfeigned gratitude for your great exertions whilst among us to promote the glory of God and the spiritual interests of your fellow-men.

"We are sorry to learn that you are about to emigrate to a foreign land, and, whilst deeply regretting your removal from us, can assure you that our prayers shall ascend to that God who has already saved you from a watery grave, that He may continue to you His protection and bless you, both spiritually and temporally, and that at last 'an entrance may be ministered unto you abundantly into His everlasting kingdom.'

"As a token of our affection and esteem, we beg to present you with the accompanying purse of gold, which you will please accept.

"And now, dear sir, we bid you adieu, hoping that, should we never meet again on earth, 'twill be our happy lot to meet together in that 'better country, even the heavenly.' [Here follow the signatures.]

Mr. M'Cappin replied in suitable and feeling terms promising, if he should be spared to return to Ireland, he would visit his kind friends in the county Wicklow.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT, PRAYER, AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated (D.V.) in the Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. Wm. Adams, who has been accustomed to address thousands of the people in the open air, will preach, and on Wednesday next a sermon will be preached at 8 o'clock p.m.

Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. For a great Revival in Dublin and Leinster, as in Belfast and Ulster. 2. For a Revival among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that they may seek salvation in the name of Jesus—"The only name under Heaven whereby they can be saved." 3. For a blessing on the Metropolitan Hall, and that its services may influence the whole population of Ireland. 4. For the Chinese Mission, and that the united expedition of England and France may be overruled to promote civil and religious liberty throughout that "celestial Empire."

The Rev. J. J. Black, having returned from the General Assembly, Belfast, will preach in Ormond-quay Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon, and 7 in the evening.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

GENERAL OUTRAM'S PROTEST AGAINST AMALGAMATION OF THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE FORCES.

General Outram's protest against amalgamation of the two armies has been anonymously published. Disturbances have taken place at Banswerra.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, 6TH.—The Bombay and Australian mail steamer has arrived; the dates are—Bombay, June 7th; Mauritius, June 11th; Sydney, May 4th; Melbourne, May 18th.

DISCUSSION OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS IN THE CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

BADEN, JULY 6TH.—Notwithstanding the denials given by some newspapers, it is certain that the Prince Regent, during the late Conference here, drew the attention of the other Sovereigns to the state of things in Italy. The King of Naples had directed that the Marquis de Antoni, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who is well known to the Prince, requested his Royal Highness to defend in the Conference the monarchial interests threatened in Sicily. The Prince Regent in reply gave the Marquis to understand that he acceded to his request, and his Royal Highness not only remarked, during the Conference, upon the state of affairs in Italy, but also caused an exchange of views on that question to take place between the Powers, in the ordinary diplomatic course.

NEW MODIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

An additional article of the Treaty of Commerce was published yesterday. It sets forward that, in consequence of the impossibility of fixing by the time specified the rate of the specific duties to be levied on British merchandise imported into France, a fresh arrangement has been made, with a view to ensure the gradual execution of the treaty within the period fixed.

The high contracting Powers have, in consequence, determined to regulate specific duties by three separate conventions, the first of which shall compose bar and pig iron, steel and worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts; yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp; the third, all other articles of British production and manufacture enumerated in Article 1 of the treaty of January; and it is stipulated that the last of these conventions shall be concluded and ratified before the 1st November next.

AMERICA—A SERIOUS WAR WITH UTAH APPREHENDED.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's (s.s.) Vigo arrived here this evening with New York dates to the 23rd June, and 600,000 dols. in specie. The Indians in Western Utah are assembled in large force, well armed and equipped. A serious war was anticipated. The express had been suspended in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

The Baltimore Convention yesterday completed its labours upon the report of its committee on credentials. The majority adopted the report, and the Douglas Delegates admitted in place of the Seceders from the Southern States, except in the case of Georgia, where both delegations were admitted, with power to cast jointly the vote of the States. A withdrawal of a portion of the Southern Delegates followed. There was a great deal of confusion and excitement throughout the proceedings. No ballot had been taken up to the time of the adjournment; but it is believed that the nomination will be the first business of this morning's sitting.

Marony, the former agent of Adam's express, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, for the robbery of fifty thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 22ND.—Sales of cotton to-day—200 bales, at 10¾ to 11¼; market dull. Sales of the week, 11,000; sugar quiet. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32.

HAVANA, JUNE 18TH.—Sugar steady, at 8 to 8¼ reals; stock, 340 boxes. Freights active.

AMERICAN MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The United States (s.s.) Arago, Captain Lines, with dates from New York to the 23rd ult., has arrived. She brings 219 passengers and 818,410 dols. in specie, of which 120,000 dols. are for England and the remainder for France.

AUSTRALIAN, BOMBAY, AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The Panther, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 4 p.m. Mails left for London at 5 p.m.

GAZETTE NEWS.

James Vaughan, Esq., Thomas Irwin Barston, Esq., Franklin, Esq., to be commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of bribery at the last election for the town of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Wm. Henry Adams, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the Colony of Hongkong.

Five pages of the *Gazette* are filled with a description of the uniforms which are in future to be worn by the officers, seamen, and boys of the Royal Navy, and by civil branches of the Naval service. The uniforms are to be fully adopted after the first January next.

The Earl of Tankerville to be Vice Lieutenant of Northumberland, during the absence of Earl Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, from England.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION—RETIREMENT OF MR. STEWART.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY.—The retiring address of Mr. Stewart, who was to have opposed Viscount Hamilton, for the representation of the county Donegal, is published in this morning's *Sentinel*. It is not expected Lord Hamilton will meet with further opposition.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £30,227,150; Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, &c., £15,752,150. Total, £30,227,150.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,300,175; Public Deposits, £8,209,369; Other Deposits, £13,748,126; Seven-day and other Bills, £687,648. Total, £40,498,318. Government Securities, £9,817,883; Other Securities, £21,670,170; Notes, £8,265,485; Gold and Silver, £744,780. Total, £40,498,318.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Jews Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the continued and more serious riots in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, and asked if the Government intended to introduce any effective measures of prevention?

The Bishop of LONDON observed that by the late act increased powers were given for dealing with these outrages, which would, he trusted, end by repressing them altogether.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government had protected the service by a strong body of police, which was all it was in its power to do.

After some remarks from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH,

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that the Queen, by her order in Council, could close the church.

The subject then dropped.

THE BIBLE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

A short conversation took place on the subject of a petition presented by the Bishop of Oxford for the introduction of the Bible into Government Schools in India.

BILLS COMMITTED.

The Caledonian and Crinan Railway Bill, and New Zealand Bill, passed through committee.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

SCOTCH BILLS.

At the morning sitting, the remaining clauses of the Edinburgh City Bill were disposed of, and the bill passed through committee. Some progress was made in committee with the Scotch Fisheries Bill.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED COLLECTION OF TAXES.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. MORRIS,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a strong feeling existed in the country in favour of a transfer of the duties of the collection of the income and assessed tax to the offices of Inland Revenue. A circular had been sent to the Board of Land Tax Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion, which, as far as the answers were received, was in favour of the transfer, especially in the country districts.

SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. BAILLIE asked the Lord Advocate whether he intended to bring in a bill to maintain the salaries of the Scotch schoolmasters, or whether he intended to leave them to their fate until he is able to pass through both Houses a general measure for education in Scotland?

The LORD ADVOCATE replied that he hoped next session to be able to bring this matter to a decision.

THE HARBOUR OF GALLE.

Mr. BAILLIE asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if the Government intended to continue to compel the Indian and Australian Packets to use the harbour of Galle, or whether they will be allowed, if they wish it, to use for the future the harbour of Trincomalee?

Lord C. PAGET said that no alteration would be made in the present arrangements.

CONFLICTS IN SICILY.

In reply to Mr. R. SHERIDAN,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that intelligence had been received that an armed force of Sicilian peasantry had attacked the official of police of the former Government, but it had not appeared that General Garibaldi was in any way implicated in the transaction.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

In reply to Mr. CRAWFORD,

Lord PALMERSTON said that he intended to persevere with the Bankruptcy Bill, however late it might prolong the session.

IRISH POOR RELIEF.

Captain ESMONDE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland what course the Government intended to pursue with regard to the Poor Relief Ireland Bill,—and the removal of the powers of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners?

Mr. CARDWELL said that he hoped to have passed a bill on the subject, but all he could do at present was to introduce a continuance bill for another year.

NEWS.
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Four o'clock, a.m
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MAGISTERIAL ARREST IN ST. PANCRAS DIVISION.

Mr. LANIGAN called attention to the administration of the Poor Law in the St. Pancras division of Middlesex, the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the justices of the said division, together with the depositions of the poor Irishwoman, Mary Carter, with a view of ascertaining what steps the Government intended to take in the matter.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the correspondence on the subject had been laid upon the table, by which it appeared that the proceedings of the magistrate, in signing the order for removal, was unquestionably irregular. Magistrates would be instructed to be more careful in future.

Mr. BRADY declared against the conduct of the magistrate who had signed the order of removal.

Mr. E. JAMES entered into some explanations in defence of the conduct of the magistrate, which had been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. ROEBUCK, on the contrary, declared that the magistrates had set their hands to a falsehood, and ought to be chastised.

Mr. HERBERT asked whether any positive act of reparation would be made by the Government ?

Some further remarks were made by Mr M'MAHON and Mr. V. SCULLY.

Mr. VILLIERS observed that all he could do was to authorise the Board in Ireland to proceed against that of St. Pancras.

Mr. MAGUIRE declared that it was useless to expect justice in any such proceeding. The subject then dropped.

Lord FERMOY asked, in the event of the resolution on Tax Bills being carried, if the Government was prepared to adopt any active measure in accordance with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ?

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

In reply to Col. DUNNE,

Sir C. WOOD said that a commission had been appointed to regulate the mode and scale of the distribution of the Delhi and other Indian prize money.

GALWAY CONTRACTS.

Mr. BUTT inquired at what time the Government intended to bring forward the postponed estimate for the Galway Packet Contracts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that very urgent business had occupied the time of Government since the select committee had presented their last report on the subject ; they would, however, bestow upon it their earliest attention, and make the best arrangement possible for submitting their determination to the House.

Mr. M'EVOY called attention to the recent appointment of Mr. Keogh to be Sessional Crown Solicitor. He questioned the propriety of this appointment, which he considered to have been a reward for electioneering services.

Mr. CORBALLY thought that many better solicitors might have been found.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND defended his selection of Mr. Keogh, who was, he believed, in every respect qualified for his functions.

Captain O'CONNELL asked whether her Majesty's Government have taken, or intend to take, any steps to enable the people of Ireland to form Volunteer Corps in the country ?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that there was no intention to alter the law on the subject. Adverting to the question previously asked by Lord Fermoy, he said that he was quite satisfied with the resolutions as they stood, and if the House adopted them he did not purpose founding upon them any further action.

The motion for adjournment until Monday was then agreed to.

The adjourned debate on Lord Palmerston's privileges resolution was then resumed by

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, who contended that the resolutions did not go far enough, and moved an additional clause, setting forth that the rejection by the Lords of the bill for repealing the paper duty is a violation of the constitutional rights of the Commons. He concurred entirely in the principles laid down by Mr. Gladstone, and rejoiced that although the Prime Minister was content with meeting the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pledged to action. He then entered into a searching analysis of the precedents quoted in the report of the committee, in using that no instance could be found among the series having reference to the Paper Duty Bill, inasmuch as none of them were strictly financial bills, nor had formed a part of the financial system of the year.

Mr. HORSMAN observed that Lord Palmerston's treatment of the question evinced a calmness of judgment and sound constitutional views which, he regretted to find were not shown by all his colleagues. On the question of privileges, he maintained that the Peers were entitled to check the Commons when they began to play tricks with finance. Those were the privileges of the Commons, in matte s of taxation, grew up by custom as a precaution against the power of the Crown, to obviate a danger which now no longer existed. The Reform Act raised the Commons into domination in the State at the expense of the Peers, and rendered necessary the possession of functional powers by the latter assembly, in order to preserve themselves and the country from the despotism of democracy. In passing the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, the Peers had retained the means of providing for the national expenditure, and had stopped the Commons in their headlong and mad course. On that account they challenged the verdict of the country.

Mr. BRIGHT confessed himself not satisfied with the course which the House had been invited to take. The language of the resolution was ambiguous and feeble, and would hereafter be considered to have characterised a degenerate House of Commons. They had allowed the surrender one by one of the privileges which the Commons had earned in past times, yet he found in the Commons, and even in the House itself, persons who seemed rather to be advocates of the Peers than anxious to ascertain and preserve the rights of their own chamber. As a supplement to the precedent cited in the report, he quoted divers antecedents, in which the exclusive claims of the Commons had to deal with matters of finance, had been fully insisted on, and unreservedly admitted by the House of Lords. He proceeded to argue the question of the paper duty, denying that the Commons were charged with remissness in the repealing that impost, or the Peers were justified by financial necessity to revoke that concession to the industry of the people. That House could not coerce the Peers, but might have given them an opportunity of re-considering their decision by sending up another bill, and this course would be found to have been more consistent with the dignity of the two branches of the Legislature.

Mr. WHALLEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that the question had been sufficiently discussed, and the House was prepared to exercise its decision.

After some discussion and much uproar, the first resolution was put and adopted unanimously.

The second resolution having been put from the chair,

Mr. MILNER GIBSON objected to its terms, and proposed a verbal amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON declined to concur in the proposed change.

Mr. WHALLEY moved that the debate should be adjourned.

On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 433 to 36; majority, 397.

Another division then took place on the amendment proposed by Mr. MILNER; this was also negatived by 369 to 52; majority, 317.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The third resolution was then put, and after some conversation carried without division.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 3 a.m.

WORCESTER RACES—JULY 6.

Worcester Cup—Crater, 1st ; Remunerator, 2nd ; Philomel, 3rd.
Coventry Stakes—Fairwater, 1st ; Sporting Life, 2nd ; Tarus, 3rd.
Ladies' Plate—Chamois, 1st ; Sir Edward, 2nd.
Bentinck Benevolent Fund—Ramess, 1st ; Lady Peel, 2nd.
Consolation—Miss Allen, 1st.
Railway Stakes—Babbler walked over.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It was with some regret, a few days since, that I observed a newspaper, once holding an influential position—the *Morning Mail*—endeavouring in every possible way to throw cold water on the extension of the Volunteer movement to this country ; but, to me, that the movement is successful, this versatile organ suddenly thinks it is most desirable one, but wishes the management to be taken out of the hands of those who have organised it, and who have so far conducted it so admirably.

The object of this ungenerous ruse is evidently to stifle a movement in which that journal can honestly claim no share. A glance at the names of the council and committee is sufficient to satisfy anyone that the matter could not pass bly be in better or more able hands ; and, what is more, the public of Ireland will not forget to whom they are indebted for the liberty to participate in this really great national movement. Nor will they forget that the IRISH TIMES was the only journal which fearlessly and courageously alone ventured to support a movement which all its Dublin contemporaries did their best to cry down. I enclose my card and my subscription, £1, to the movement.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN EMBRYO VOLUNTEER.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

14, Leinster-street, July 6, 1860.

SIR,—In your article of this day, on the forming of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, you say that "those who cannot, from any cause, personally undertake drill and training, may assist those who can by subscriptions, which are the sinews of war." Now, I am sure that there are hundreds of young men here who have all the will and loyalty that could be desired in forming a Volunteer Corps, and who would attend the "drill and training," even at much personal inconvenience, but are prevented from offering their services because they think it will cost them all their earnings. I feel confident that a few words in elucidation of the question, "What will it cost ?" will greatly and quickly swell the ranks of Ireland's Volunteers.—Yours obediently,

B. DE SOLLA.

[In reply to our correspondent we may state, that no case will the expense of outfit, &c., exceed that of the English Volunteers. The average cost of equipment in that country is from £6 to £8 per man. This, however, depends very much on the character of the uniform chosen by each corps, and, in many cases, the cost may be less.—ED. I. T.]

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—If we are to become perfect in our drill, and good marksmen, we must have a half holiday once a week—say on Saturday. Could you not urge the banks to close every Saturday at two o'clock ?—Yours,

A BANK CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR, EDITOR,—As you are an authority on these matters, I want to know whether an honest working man, with a good character and a large family, will be helped a little in the way of providing his accoutrements ? I cannot afford to pay £5 or £6 for a dress. If the working men are to join, and their arms are strong, they must wear a blouse, or else be helped to buy a uniform for grand occasions.

A BLACKSMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I am one of a large number of young men engaged in a commercial establishment in this city. In common with nearly all my fellows, I am anxious to handle a rifle in defence of my country. But our salaries do not allow of any heavy expenditure, and we are rather alarmed by the pictorial representations of sundry volunteer uniforms. I trust that there will be an opening for those who are situated as I am, and that young men, otherwise eligible, may not be deterred from joining a corps through fear of incurring a large expense.—I am, sir, yours obediently, J. S.

NORTH STRAND CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—You very kindly mentioned in your valuable paper, that during the absence of the esteemed incumbent of the above church, the pulpit would be occupied in the morning by the Rev. Mr. ——. I will feel obliged by your stating that the evening service will be, during said time, conducted by that very deservedly popular young preacher, the Rev. Mr. Lest.—I am, respectfully, D. A. J.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to suggest the advisability of forming a distinct corps for the civil servants of the Crown, as it exists in London. The Castle, Four Courts, Custom House, and Post Office would furnish a most effective body of men, and the office hours being similar, a much better attendance at drill could be observed than if scattered through other corps, whose leisure hours are various and uncertain. This corps should be kept exclusive, and no civil servant accepted in any other corps, so as to keep the body compact and efficient. It would also be advisable to give some information as to the expenses to be incurred by each individual, previous to calling for names for enrolment.—I am, sir, &c.

I enclose my card. A CIVIL SERVANT.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Office, 6, Eden-quay, Dublin.
6th July, 1860.

We beg to inform you that the accident which occurred to one of the cylinders of the Connaught has been completely put to right, and that she is now ready for sea. There is no doubt but that she will sail as advertised, with the mails and passengers, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant.—Your obedient servants, THOMAS FAYLE AND Co., Agents.

GALWAY SUMMER ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the only prisoners whose names are entered on the calendar for trial at the ensuing assizes for the county jail—Michael Connery charged with a felonious assault ; Thos. Phibbon, cow stealing ; Thos. Haverty, malicious assault; James Lyons, arson ; Mary Keogh, arson ; Mary Conway, *alias* Kelly, *alias* Mitchel, bigamy. In the town jail—John Connolly and John Griffin, larceny ; Anne Conlan, larceny. Extensive works are now in progress at the county prison, for the purpose of adapting the establishment to the system of separate confinement. The stone floor heretofore in the cells will be replaced by one of boarding, heating pipes are also introduced. Besides, there is brought to the apartment of each prisoner communication with a bell, by which the attendance of the turnkey may be called on; whilst, by pulling the handle, a small metal square, with a number on it, springs forward, indicating whence the signal proceeded. This article is the manufacture of Messrs. Barnewall and Son, Dublin.

ARMAGH SUMMER ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Armagh Friday.

This morning at eleven o'clock, Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, High Sheriff for the county, took his seat in the Crown Court, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury, by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., Clerk of the Crown :—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Strong (Foreman); Joshua Walker ; Hon. George Bond, M.P. ; James Harden, Maxwell Cross, Stuart Blacker, Meredith Chambre, Joseph M'Kee, Major Henry Caulfeild, Joseph Atkinson, William Jones Armstrong, Henry Leslie Prentice, Ralph Orbe, Captain Andrew Craig, Hugh Harris, John Henry Loftie, John James Bigger, St. John Blacker, William Kirk, John Edison Macartney, John Stackpoole O'Brien, Hugh Boyle, John Hancock, William Swan, Esqrs.

BAND AT BRAY.

The Band of the North Lincoln Militia will, by permission of Colonel Ellison, play at Bray this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5-30 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Sandhall, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed :—

Overture—"I Martire,"	... ...	Donizetti.
Waltz—"Pride of the Village,"	... ...	Tilley.
Selection—"Elisire D'Amore,"	... ...	Donizetti.
Quadrille,	"Alhambra,"	Laurent.
Aria—"Satanella,"	... ...	Balfe.
Selection—"La Gazza Ladra,"	... ...	Rossini.
Galop—"Leviathan,"	... ...	D'Albert.

"God Save the Queen."

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A special meeting of the General Council was held yesterday evening, at the offices, 11, Beresford-place, when a letter was read from Sir Charles Domvile, Bart enclosing the munificent subscription of 100 guineas to the fund, for promoting the Volunteer movement in this county. Communications were also read from Lord Gough, Colonel Dickson, M.P. ; Mr. O'Reilly Dease, and many others, stating their intention to aid the movement in every way in their power. Over 400 joined the movement as members of the corps now being formed under the designation of the Royal Irish Volunteer Guards. It is proposed that this corps shall consist of two or more battalions, each numbering 800 members. Arrangements are now being made to form other corps in the city and country, including the county of Limerick. The committee will sit this evening, from seven till ten o'clock, to receive the names of those desirous of joining this national movement.

BOOTERSTOWN CHURCH.—The annual sermon in behalf of the Daily Male School, Cross-avenue, will be preached in Booterstown Church, to-morrow (Sunday), the service commencing at half-past 11 o'clock.

THE NEW KILDARE-STREET CLUB-HOUSE.—This building is rapidly approaching completion, the masonry and brickwork being finished, and the planting of "the flag" celebrated convivially by the contractors' *employés* at the expense of the club, whose members thereby laudably revived a time-honoured custom. A multitude of hands are busy at the interior, and the decorative portions generally and whatever may be the opinions entertained by fastidious critics, respecting the architectural merits of the building, it must be conceded by all that it is the most important structure of its class in Ireland; and we may add that we hope to see many others equally so speedily reared in the metropolis.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—We take the following from the *Liverpool Mercury* :—It is stated that the parties who obtained this contract have sold their right to it to the Montreal Steam Navigation Company, who, of course, buy it with all its faults and all its liabilities, and, amongst the latter, with the liability to start from Galway. They will, probably, however, change the place of landing in America to Portland, Maine, in winter, and to Montreal in summer. The most serious question, however, with regard to this contract, is whether it will be confirmed.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has become tenant of Crammond House for three months from the middle of July. Her Royal Highness's intention, previously mentioned, to occupy Lauriston Castle in the same neighbourhood, was not carried out, owing to the accommodation not being of sufficient extent.

The Ladies of Wensleydale have subscribed towards purchasing a silver mounted bugle for the use of the Wensleydale Volunteer Corps, and also a silver medallion, to be presented to each of the members, to be worn as an ornament on the belt.

There is said to be a strong and growing desire in London, since the Volunteer review, on the part of the working classes, to raise Volunteer Corps of their own. There is a proposal for St. Pancras, Kilburn, and Marylebone Corps.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—The long cold, rainy weather has had considerable effect upon the young grouse on the moors in the Holmfirth district, especially upon the high grounds. Hundreds have been found dead from cold and wet, and few young ones can be seen.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Among the celebrities in London at the present moment are William and Ellen Craft, escaped slaves, and heroes of the work called "A Run of a Thousand Miles for Freedom."

LAUNCH OF TWO GUNBOATS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday two very fine screw gunboats, named the Heron and the Dotterell, were launched from the yard of Mr. W. C. Miller. Both vessels glided into the water in splendid style, amidst the cheers of a large number of spectators. Both gunboats were immediately towed into the Toxteth Dock, where they will be fitted up preparatory to being removed to the Thames to receive their engines.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

THE PRIVILEGE RESOLUTIONS.

Lord PALMERSTON, in rising to move the resolutions, of which he had given notice, observed that the question at issue involved considerations of the utmost constitutional importance, and that the occasion was one which would take a prominent rank among our Parliamentary proceedings. He gave a slight historical sketch of the growth of the British Legislature. Each branch possessed its separate independent authority, co-operating in harmonious action. The Commons' House, however, claimed particular privileges in regard to certain subjects ; they claimed the right of determining matters connected with the taxation of the people. But, though the Commons denied to the other House the right of originating or amending such measures, the Lords had claimed the power to reject. In the present case the Bill rejected by the Lords was a measure for the repeal of taxation, and there were precedents upon which they rested their claim to reject such bills. There was, indeed, a distinction between those precedents and the present case, in which the tax repealed was part of a combined financial scheme for the year, and the rejection of the bill altered and deranged the whole bearing of the arrangement. At the same time, looking broadly at the matter, he did not think that, if the House of Commons had determined that a certain amount of taxation should be repealed, and had sent up a bill to the other House, the Lords would, judging from what had happened on the other occasions, have rejected it. If he believed that they had intended to take the first step in a financial scheme, it would become that House to take the means in their power to defeat or frustrate that intention ; but, till the House had proof of such an intention, they should not, unless driven to it, enter into a conflict with the House of Lords. Had the Lords no encouragement to take the course they had adopted ? In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill was carried by a majority of 53 ; and if the Bill had gone up to the other House backed by that majority, he believed the Lords would have passed it. But during the interval between the second and third readings, the opinion of the Commons appeared to have undergone a considerable alteration ; the majority of fifty-three had dwindled to nine. The Lords could not overlook this change, and they might think it wise to give the Commons time for reconsideration. He advised the House, therefore, as the most dignified course, to be satisfied with a declaration of their constitutional privileges ; and he concluded by moving the first resolution :—"That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution ; and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them."

Mr. COLLIER contended that the vote of the House of Lords was opposed to constitutional usage, and to the tacit understanding which regulated the proceedings of the two Houses, without which the Constitution could not work.

Mr. CONINGHAM said the passing of this resolution would not dispose of the question, while it would provoke an agitation out of doors which had not been seen for many years. He entered his deliberate protest against the decision which had been come to by the Government, of placing an unmeaning platitude on the records of the House.

Mr. SCULLY observed that the resolutions were not final and conclusive ; it was open to any member to take a bolder course. He did not see that the Government could have done more than they had done.

Mr. OSBORNE observed that the financial and the constitutional questions had been very much mixed up in the discussion. As to the repeal of the Paper Duty, he had considered it rash, reckless, and improper. But the House had not considered it in that light; they had repealed the duty. As far as common sense went, the act of the House of Lords was right; but it was against the constitution.

Mr. JAMES complained of the lame and impotent conclusion of Lord Palmerston, who ought, he said, to have come forward to support the dignity of the House of Commons. The House of Lords had paralysed the financial policy of the Government, and the resolution proposed was a poor and paltry compromise of opinions in the Cabinet.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after reproaching the Opposition with being silent partisans of a gigantic innovation, said he could not refuse his assent to the resolutions, because they contained a mild and temperate, but a firm, declaration of the rights of the House of Commons. The vindication was a good and sound vindication ; but the House had a right to vindicate its privileges by action, and he reserved to himself an entire freedom so to vindicate them. Mr. Collier had gone through the list of pretended precedents and had shown that there was not a rag or shred of authority for the claim put forth by the House of Lords. The course of the precedents was entirely adverse to the pretension of that House to interfere with the taxing function of the Commons, none of whose privileges were not essentially violated by the act of the Lords. He would to heaven that the power of review exercised by the House of Lords in other matters of legislation was to be extended to finance ; whether the financial errors of the Commons were liable to be corrected by the Lords. He justified the Government in choosing the best in preference to the most popular financial policy, and asked what was to be the influence of the conduct of the Lords upon those who were hereafter to frame financial measures.

Mr. WHITESIDE—The right hon. gentleman has directed an attack upon members of the Opposition, but I am at a loss to understand why he assailed us, unless he did not rather attack the members of his own Administration. I invite the attention of the House to the course this debate has taken. The conduct of those with whom I have the honour to act has been remarked upon because they did not stand up to resist the approach of danger to the great safeguards of liberty as ready to enter upon a debate as any hon. gentleman opposite. I came down, expecting to find upon those benches sincere men, uncompromising patriots, who would not be content with empty speeches, but who would follow up their words to action. But what was the first thing that took place ? The noble lord the member for Marylebone (Lord Fermoy), the stern asserter of the privileges of the House of Commons, rose, and amid derisive cheers made an appeal to the hon. member for Finsbury to be so good as to withdraw his amendment, lest the happy unanimity of the House should be disturbed by the independent motion of an independent member. That hon member, who spoke with his usual intractable wit, yielded to the importunities of the noble lord, and withdrew his amendment. That was the first scene we witnessed to-night. Then the noble viscount at the head of the Government rose, and to do him justice, his speech was everything that could be desired. I never heard the noble viscount speak with more vigour. What it was a most satisfactory speech for the position in which he stands, and I only regret it did not produce an impression on his refractory Chancellor of the Exchequer. The noble viscount put the question fairly and temperately. He spoke as became the first Minister of the country—that is, in the spirit of the constitution. It was a speech in favour of peace, in which, while the noble viscount asserted the rights of this House, he declared with equal good sense and truth that the House of Lords, during the last 15 or 20 years, had not been acting in an unpatriotic spirit, or in a spirit hostile to the interests of this House. The precedents in favour of the action of the House of Lords were too many to be resisted, and although they might not be held to be in point according to the logic of a special pleader, yet they satisfied the Prime Minister, whose speech was re-echoed in that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We had just heard a speech asking why we did not attack the noble viscount, why we did not resist his speech when there was nothing to resist, why we did not argue when there was nothing to argue. Our answer is that we did no oppose the noble viscount, because he conceded—if he had not we should quickly have compelled him to concede—to the House of Lords to do what they did according to the law and constitution. (Cries of "No, no," from below the gangway). Distinctly and emphatically the noble viscount admitted, as he was bound to do, unless he was a rabid revolutionist, the right of the House of Lords to resist the repeal of an Act of Parliament. The noble viscount thereupon counselled the House to pursue a moderate and wise course, which was, I admit, entirely satisfactory to our feelings—(a laugh,)—and, furthermore, I venture to say that it will be satisfactory to the country. The noble viscount recommended a course that was becoming his high position, although it had incensed his colleague the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (A laugh. What followed ? I had still hopes—for making speeches unless they are followed by action is a thing detested in this country—and therefore the member for Marylebone would have persevered with his motion. That hon. and learned member I observed was prepared with oranges—(a laugh)—and I thought we were to have a debate. I could not believe the whisper of some of my colleagues that the hon. and learned member he was by no means the jealous advocates of popular rights, and backed by the hon. member for Birmingham, and by the noble lord the member for Marylebone, would withdraw his amendment. That hon. and learned gentleman thus tempted that he had no arguments to convince the House that his amendment ought to be adopted. The hon. and learned gentleman certainly made a speech to which I did not pay the same attention as if I had thought the hon. and learned gentleman had been in earnest. If I had thought that the hon. and learned gentleman would have asserted by a division the principle of his amendment, I should have been glad to grapple with him. What happened next ? Without being disturbed by any speech on this side of the House, without a word to excite his irritable temperament at the present moment, the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer sprang from his seat and called upon the Opposition benches for being silent in regard to what he announced as a "gigantic innovation." I put it fairly to the country to contrast the right hon. gentleman's speech with what he must consider the miserable resolution of the noble viscount. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer believed the motion part of the treasonable conspiracy which was that the House of Lords has been guilty of a gigantic innovation—and that the privileges of the House of Commons have been assailed, why, with manly courage, does not the right hon. gentleman carry out his view into action ? Why does the right hon. gentleman say he cordially approves of the speech of his noble friend, and why does he adopt his resolution, when every member who spoke upon those benches or who cheered the right hon. gentleman, appeared to agree with the hon. member for Huddersfield in thinking the resolution worthless, pitiful, and contemptible ? The hon. member for Huddersfield heaped every epithet of scorn and contempt upon the resolution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, too, in a tone of virtuous indignation, which I hope was not affected, declared that the House of Lords had been guilty of a violent aggression upon the privileges of this House—that it was the duty of this House to be zealous and active in the assertion of its rights, and then the right hon. gentleman came to this lame and impotent conclusion which received the cheers of his hon. friends below the gangway :—"I approve every word of the noble lord, the noble viscount has said !" (Cries of "No !") I say "Yes" (Cheers.) Is there no inconsistency too gross for you to approve of ? Are you satisfied with the speech which has just fallen from the lips of the right hon. gentleman ? If the right hon. gentleman believes what he has said, does he mean to act ? I respect a Radical who acts up to his Radical opinions. I respect the Conservative who acts up to his Conservative views. I have a sincere respect for a constitutional Whig like the noble viscount, who asserts his principles. But I have no respect for a politician who pretends that the great interests of the country are at stake, who asserts that the House of Lords have not the power which they have exercised, and who yet says that this resolution satisfies his scrupulous mind. (Cheers.) What is that resolution ? "That, although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not of late frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the Ways and Means for the service of the year." What does that imply ? What is it not opposed to ? Is the gentleman opposite ? Is the House of Lords invested in the House of Lords, declares that the Lords have exercised that power, does not complain of the exercise of that power, does not deny their right, but says that the exercise of the power has always been regarded with jealousy by this House. Contrast that resolution with the speech of the right hon. gentleman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the time for action is come ; but what action does he propose ? Why does he not announce it ? What is the use of these vague words ? If we are to commence the battle in defence of the Constitution, the sooner the better. The revolutionary movement could not be in better hands than those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He asks why do the Lords interfere in this particular, having so seldom interfered before ? My answer is, that it is seldom they have had to deal with such a financial Minister and such a state of affairs as on the recent occasion. The right hon. gentleman created a deficiency, and alarmed the House and country as to the state of the finances. He proposed, by repealing an Act, still further to reduce the financial resources of the country. The right hon. gentleman's bill for that purpose was rejected by the House of Lords, and I fairly and frankly admit that the House of Lords meant thereby to rebuke his policy, and to deny its soundness and wisdom. I believe that in the present aspect of affairs the proceeding of the House of Lords was an act consistent with the highest sense of duty and the loftiest patriotism. The right hon. gentleman say that there is no precedent to justify what the House of Lords has done. Without wearying the House by going through the detail of precedents, I need only state that, in the other House, a set of men who have built up the fabric of our jurisprudence—a noble work—whose business or life has been to examine precedents and understand their principles and application—the deepest thinkers, the most consummate lawyers, and some of the best writers and speakers in the kingdom, as well as those who have devoted their time to financial matters, joined with others in a vote condemning the policy of the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We are told that it was an act of presumption on their part, but the precedent of 1671 shows that the Lords acted within their competence on a recent occasion. In that year the Lords inquired if they were not allowed to institute, alter, or amend a Money Bill, what were to be their privileges ? To that question the House of Commons emphatically replied as follows :—

"Your Lordships' first reason is from the happiness of the Constitution, that the two Houses are mutual checks upon each other. Answer—So they are still ; for your lordships have a negative to the whole."

Nothing could be more explicit than that. ("Read on !") I will read on, but that makes the matter still worse for you. The precedent proceeds as follows :—

"But, on the other side it would be a double check upon his Majesty's affairs, if the King may not rely upon the counsel, when once his people have given it ; and, therefore, the privileges now contended for by your lordships is not of use to the Crown, but much the contrary."

Then again :—

"If the Lords may deny the whole, why not a part ? Else the Commons may at least pretend to bar a negative voice. Answer.—The King must deny the whole of every bill, or pass it ; yet this takes not away his negative voice. The Lords and Commons must accept the whole general pardon, or deny it ; yet this takes not away their negative. The clergy have a right to tax themselves ; and it is a part of the privilege of their estate. Doth the Upper Convocation House alter what the Lower grant ? Or do the Lords or Commons abate anything parts of their gift ? Yet they have a power to reject the whole. But, if abatement should be made, it would insensibly go to a rising, and deprive the clergy of their ancient right to tax themselves."

The Commons, I believe, have by encroachment deprived the Lords of rights anciently possessed by them—have stopped them from amending and altering, leaving them the power, however, of negativing the whole. If you want authority on this point, I refer you not so much to law books as to a work written by the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford University, on the connexion of Church and State. The Lords do not claim the right to institute, abolish, or alter, but to negative the whole ; and the right hon. gentleman uses these words in the work I have referred to :—

"The members of the House of Commons have the exclusive right of passing money resolutions, and of introducing and altering Money Bills. But no such resolution can be passed—that is to say, no money can be given by the House of Commons except upon the motion of the Crown, to which the initiative is reserved ; and no Money Bill becomes law unless it receives the assent of the Upper House and of the Crown in its legislative capacity."

In another passage, the right hon. gentleman says :—

"The immediate power of granting money is divided between the executive and the popular portion of the Legislature ; and only by annual statutes is the House of Lords, with its own consent, limited in its means of intervention to a subsequent session."

Unless you abolish the House of Lords, it is impossible to deny to that assembly the right either to pass or reject any bill submitted to its consideration. It has been said that there is no instance where the proposition to repeal so large a sum has been rejected by the House of Lords. Nevertheless, a great principle is not to be made dependent on a particular amount of money, but on the reason of the thing, and on the law and Constitution of the land. Why, this matter, about which you are now making such a fuss, has been discussed by one likely to produce an impression on the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite. I always like to have a Whig against a Whig. (Laughter.) This great privilege you boast of has been discussed by the late Lord Macaulay. He says :—

"The privileges of the House of Commons—those privileges which in 1642 all London rose in arms to defend, which the people considered as synonymous with their own liberties, and in comparison of which they took no account of the most precious and sacred principles of English jurisprudence—have now become nearly as odious as the rigours of martial law. That power of committing which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now—at least when employed against libellers—a mere unpopular power in the Constitution. If the Commons were to suffer the Lords to amend Money Bills, we do not believe that the people would care one straw about the matter. If they were to suffer the Lords even to originate Money Bills, we doubt whether such a surrender of their constitutional rights would excite half so much dissatisfaction as the exclusion of strangers from a single important discussion. The gallery in which the reporters sit has become a fourth estate of the realm. The publication of the debates—a practice which seemed to the most liberal statesmen of the school of 1688 full of danger to the great safeguards of public liberty—is now regarded by many persons as a safeguard tantamount, and more than tantamount, to all the rest together."

So much for the value of the privilege ; but as to its legality, what is the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ? He says that a bill to repeal a tax is to be viewed in a different light from any other act. Where in the Constitution is his authority for that statement ? The cases that set in the report on the table are all the same in principle, and opposed to that view. The hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side seem to have arranged not to venture to move even the mildest amendment, and the hon. and learned member for Marylebone has accordingly withdrawn his pigmy amendment. After the speech of the noble lord at the head of the Government, the right h

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SARDINIA.

Turin, July 2.—We have had staying here for the last fortnight the celebrated Provencal engineer, M. Talabot. He has come to arrange the separation in the management of the Italian and Austrian railways, as, in consequence of the territorial changes produced by the last war, a new settlement is necessary. M. Talabot represents the company of the Lombard and Central Italian lines; it was he who negotiated with the Government and signed the convention now sanctioned by the Parliament. During his stay here he has received pressing despatches from Naples. The Count of Aquila, uncle to the present King, urges him to go there, form a company, and construct a railway from Naples to the Mediterranean. Now the concession to do this was solicited twenty years ago by M. Bayard, a French engineer, who saw its great commercial importance, but his application was refused. After him Signor Melisurgo, who represented the English capitalists, made his proposals, and met with a similar rebuff. After that M. D'Ajout, who had written pamphlets and articles in newspapers on behalf of Ferdinand II., received a promise which of course was broken, and it was droll enough to see M. D'Ajout appealing to public opinion against that very system of tyranny which he had been previously defending. Now, if M. Talabot were to accept the offers so tardily made by the Count of Aquila, the whole of Europe would be told that the Neapolitan Government is making every effort to improve the country, that it is undertaking great works, is creating employment for the people, and promoting to the best of its ability the development of the national resources with a view to future progress and civilisation. But M. Talabot is in no hurry to conclude this affair at a moment when public confidence has been so utterly withdrawn from the kingdom of Naples.

Many young men have left Turin this day for Genoa, where they embark for Sicily. A part of them came here from Parma. Two thousand five hundred volunteers will be collected before to-morrow night at Genoa. I regret, however, to say that the latest news received here from Sicily is not good. Since Garibaldi's wonderful triumph the period has arrived for carrying out the political organisation, but the fighter of battles is no adept in politics; passions, fatal ambitions, and the like, are surging around him, which he, who thinks all men honest and disinterested like himself, is quite unable to allay, and therefore discord has begun to show itself even in his camp. I mentioned to you in a former letter that the Republican party had gone to Sicily. At first it was thought that the party in question had not a chance of success for any of its plans, but we now see that if it can do no good under the actual circumstances of Europe it can do a world of mischief by dividing men's minds. It has taken advantage of La Farina's mission to the island to spread abroad the rumour that there is a party which wishes to deprive Garibaldi of his power. If La Farina really loves his native land the best thing he can do is to quit it immediately and so baffle the insidious purport of that rumour.

There is a report here that the Piedmontese politician who was always elected deputy by the Radical opposition, and still enjoys Garibaldi's confidence is preparing to leave for Sicily. His name is Lorenza Valerio, and he is at present the governor of Como, and it is given out that he means to resign office in order to rejoin his friend, and study the state of affairs on the spot.

It is said that the Neapolitan Government is striving hard to obtain the alliance of Piedmont, from a conviction of its great moral support and prestige to themselves, and that Prince Petrulla is to be sent to Turin to negociate it. You see into what embarrassment they are endeavouring to plunge our Government. We journalists can say that the King of Naples is committing a despicable act, that he is not sincere, that he is meditating treachery, and can cite a recent instance of Bourbonic perfidy, the retractation of his pledged faith by the Count of Montemolin. But, unfortunately, Count Cavour cannot say this, whatever his own convictions may be. Diplomacy wears shackles, from which we are free. Machiavelli's rule is, "that when we wish to escape one delemma we ought not to run into another—that prudence consists in well appreciating the qualities of the several evils, and selecting the least." Let us hope Count Cavour will choose the least. He will certainly not forget that the King of Naples before he yielded, consulted three Jesuit priests, before whom he placed a full statement of the case, and then asked them if he could grant a constitution without endangering his salvation. The three counsellors replied that people may do what they can to free themselves from grave and inevitable danger, provided they subsequently do penance. In the ethical code of the Jesuits it is no injustice to believe that penance outweighs the unpopularity and infamy of breaking one's word solemnly given to a too credulous people.

On Saturday night last the King presided over the cabinet council, which sat long; at day-break he started for Vaudier, on a chamois hunting expedition. He says he is tired of sitting still, and that he requires movement to keep himself in health. The Ministers Cavour, Farini, and Casini, spent the day yesterday in the country, but came back this morning to be present at the last sitting of the Deputies and also of the Senators. The Parliamentary holidays have begun.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

NAPLES.

A correspondent writing from Naples, June 30, says:—

Like Shakspere's drunken tinker, I do not know where I am. Am I living in a world of illusions or realities? Last week I was receiving visits and petitions from the friends of political sufferers in exile or prison—now many, perhaps the majority of them are at large, embracing friends, looking at old places on which they had not set eyes on for years. Inspectors of police are humble and commissaries full of benevolence. One old fox, with a strong cross of wolf, whom I knew full well, was most anxious that the royal indulgence should not be delayed one hour. "Poor fellows," said he, as he made out the order for their deliverance, "they have already suffered too much;" and yet, till now, he never knew what mercy was. I have actually been in cafes, and other public places, and Neapolitans have dared to speak to me, and discuss political questions with *alta voce*. True, that every now and then a man looks over his shoulder from habit, and lowers his voice, but then recovers, and laughs at unfounded apprehensions. Now all this shows a general conviction that the old system of Government is swept away, but it does not indicate any confidence in the present Government, nor is there any—the Neapolitans are full of suspicion; there policy is one of expectation, and I cannot speak too highly of their reserved and dignified bearing at the present moment.

In the course of the evening of the concessions there was a body of cavalry in the Largo of St. Ferdinand, and a strong body of the police had the imprudence to show themselves in the Toledo and attack some of the people, and take from them their sticks. At this a struggle took place, and the police were compelled to fly. The troops, who have been always in opposition to the police, acted with great moderation, and quieted matters.

On Thursday, the 28th, the popular fury against the police, which had been so long pent up, burst out with increased force. There is scarcely a man in Naples who in his own person or that of his friends has not suffered long and bitterly from the barbarities of these satellites of despotism. Capri, Pouza, the Vicaria, and Santa Maria, apparently sent forth their victims to add oil to the fire, not to speak of many other places of confinement; and however we may regret excesses, the Neapolitans would have been more than human if they had not wreaked their vengeance on the police. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning parties of the class of artisans and the lazzaroni went through different parts of the city armed with muskets, sword-sticks, and knives, and carrying a tricoloured flag before them. One after the other they visited all the commissariats of the police, sacked them, and burnt the furniture and the papers in front. Woe to those unfortunates who were found; they were manicled and severely beaten, and in many cases given up to the military. So were all objects of any value, and I record it to the great honour of the Neapolitans that up to this momont I have not heard of a single theft, nor can I verify the murder of a single policeman, though several are reported. Of course, not a single member of that body is to be met with—they have completely disappeared. Some are said to be in the castles, and if the Government is wise, it will ship them off at once to one of the islands hitherto tenanted by some of the criminal prisoners. There they would be safe, because there is a military guard. Of course these excesses, however much to be expected, must be put a stop to, and every street and square was speedily filled with soldiers and artillery. The state of siege was ordered. Sentinels were placed at the corners of all the Vicoli, and at one moment it appeared to me that a bloody engagement was inevitable.

According to an official announcement in the morning San Carlo was to have been illuminated, and the public buildings; but the former was closed in consequence of the state of siege, and not a house did I see, except public buildings, which had anything like a light in it. The appearance of the city well represented the general obscurity in which we are. Meanwhile, all with whom I speak, distrust the King, his family, his *entourage*, and think it is impossible that the new order of things should go on. Besides, it is remarked, we are already pledged to other plans with Garibaldi and Piedmont. The position is this, I think—Naples is not the mistress of her own destiny; she must wait to see what Piedmont does, and also the army of exiles out of the country.

The list of Ministers appointed and gazetted is as follows:—Spinelli, President of Council, moderate; De Martino, Foreign Affairs, honest and liberal; Morelli, Grace and Justice, a just judge; Prince Torella, Ecclesiastical Affairs, honest but tepid; Manna, Finance, good (Ruggiero should be chosen); Federico del Re, Interior; Ritucci, War; Garofalo, Marine; La Greca, Public Works, excellent, though not energetic. For the moment, perhaps, the list is as good as it could well be, but it requires modifications, and should our exiles, who include the great proportion of the talent of the country, return, we shall have, no doubt, an infusion of them. The present ministry is, of course, provisional.

On Friday morning we received the news that the example of Naples had been followed in all the communes in the neighbourhood, and that the commissariats had been sacked. At Castellamare great apprehensions had been awakened, as in the general indignation against the police, and sympathy with all who were in prison, there was an attempt to liberate the galley slaves—the very worst characters, and who amount to a thousand. The French line-of-battle ship lying off Castellamare landed some of her men, and united with the soldiers in the maintenance of order. At Sorrento, too, where the people are so quiet, the same scenes occurred, although there was no personal violence used, nor was there, indeed, in the former place, as the son of the commissary threw himself out of the window, and thus escaped the vengeance in store for him. Similar reports come in from various other places, and the fever will run through the land, of course, and will be attended, it is to be feared, with the loss of life, as the provinces have been fearfully and cruelly oppressed. This morning the Government expects something in the shape of an answer from the Sardinian Government; for though no communication was made to Villamarina on the subject of the league before last Thursday, yet I have reason to believe that a direct communication was made to his Government. On Thursday the Count of Syracuse, Villamarina, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had an interview, and yesterday his royal highness, with the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the King. I believe that the influence of his royal highness, who is reconciled with his Majesty, has already had good results, and in a great measure may be attributed to him the removal of the Queen Mother and the young princesses to Gaeta last Thursday night. They were not permitted to go to Austria, to avoid the possibility of its being said that they were intriguing with that court. It is possible, if the answer of the court of Sardinia be favourable, that an embassy will be sent from Naples to Turin, and that the Count of Syracuse will represent it. Sicily will of course be an immense difficulty; but if any arrangement is yet possible this Government is prepared to offer another separate constitution for that of Naples, and a viceroy, to be elected by themselves, from the royal family of Naples. Orders have been telegraphed to Messina to suspend all hostile measures against Garibaldi, and, at the same time, a request has been made to the court of Turin to use its best offices with Garibaldi to induce him not to act until some arrangement has been come to.

Another important fact to be communicated is that on Thursday night last the captured vessels, the Utile and Charles and Jane, were released; and on the word of Villamarina that they should go direct to Genoa, men and all; they were not accompanied by a Neapolitan vessel. The release was made in the form of a favour, and in very flattering terms to the Minister of the United States, who refused to accept it as a favour, stating that the affair was no longer in his hands, and entering a protest, which was accepted by Di Martino.

From further details which I have gathered, the attack on Baron Brenier would seem to have been premeditated, as two men presented themselves, one on each side of the carriage, and struck, one the coachman, and the other, the baron. Several people have been arrested on suspicion, but I believe it found impossible to identify them. A large additional body of men were marched into the capital on Thursday night. During the day the troops at Caserta mutinied, and wanted to march upon Naples, in hopes, perhaps, of such another sack as they lately had in Palermo.

Last night's journal decrees an extension of ten days to bills payable between the 20th and 30th inst. A serious of decrees dismisses the most odious commissioners of police and intendents. Some of the commissaries are in the Castle Novo.

After Post.—Since making up my letter I hear in high quarters that there is little expectation of a favourable answer from Piedmont, and the country will, as a consequence, be a prey to revolution; the fixed idea of the majority of the nation is to get rid of the Bourbons, and Victor Emmanuel alone could save them. Nevertheless, Francis II., under the influence of fear, it is true, is disposed to go the whole length. The foreign troops have been countermanded at the ports in the Adriatic, and the most obnoxious of the police have been arrested. I hear that several were killed the other day; indeed I can pretty well verify that four or five at Torri dell' Anunziatata, enjoying the reputation of spies, were killed. Nothing can exceed the fury of the people against this race.

FRANCE AND NAPLES.

A letter from Turin of the 30th ult., in the *Independance*, says:—

"The French Government and its representative, Baron de Talleyrand, have not yet renounced the hope of bringing about a reconciliation and alliance between the Governments of Turin and Naples. Count Cavour has made known to the baron that a negative reply to the propositions of alliance of the Neapolitan Government had already reached Naples; but the French Envoy is stated to have remarked that the conduct of the Neapolitan Cabinet in this affair has not yet assumed any official character; that no direct proposition had been presented, and that consequently the refusal made, through M. de Villamarina to enter into discussion does not imply the abandonment of negociations, which strictly speaking, have not yet been commenced. It is, therefore, believed here that a Neapolitan ambassador is to come to Turin to communicate officially the decree signed at Portici on the 25th of June, and to draw up propositions for the alliance, of which the decree itself speaks."

THE MARONITES.

A letter from Alexandria, in the *Isthme de Suez*, says:—

"It is a matter of notoriety that the Egyptian Government is well disposed towards Christians. In this city all nations have their churches, and freely exercise their different religions. These advantages have of late years caused a number of Maronites to emigrate from Syria and establish themselves in Egypt. They were in want of a place of worship, but not being numerous enough to procure the construction of a church, their *cure* conceived the idea of having recourse to the Empress Eugenie to solicit a recommendation to the Viceroy. Her Majesty graciously represented the matter to M. Beclard, the French Consul, who made application to Mahommed-Said. That generous prince received the request with much kindness, and immediately gave the Maronites a piece of ground on which to build their church."

SICILY.

Count Amari, Garibaldi's envoy at Turin, has just received 3,000f. from the inhabitants of Vicenza, with the following address to the Sicilians:—

"Sicilians!—Vicenza, this day twelve years ago, was fighting against the foreigner; it was its third day of resistance. And when the General then in command was forced by unavoidable necessity to stipulate the surrender, not one of the citizens signed the unhappy capitulation; all protested they would rather be buried under the ruins of their town. Now, having learnt that you, aided by Garibaldi, are breaking the chains of tyranny, Vicenza send you greeting. May the day soon come when we may emulate you!"

BELFAST LOUGH REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday the sports were fully equal, if not superior, to those of the first day. The weather was all that the most enthusiastic yachtsman could desire.

First Race—A Purse of Sixty Sovs., for all Yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs, or New York Yacht Club—a time race. Entrance, £2 10s. This was the largest prize offered at the regatta, and the contest for it was looked forward to with much interest by those who knew the qualities of the yachts which had been entered, and their crews. There were seven entries:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 L'Eclair,	35	P S Lynch, Esq.	R I Y C
2 Secret	33	T D Keogh, Esq,	R I Y C
3 Chance,	76	D Richardson, Esq,	R N Y C
4 Storm,	36	J Graham, Esq,	R I Y C
5 Vigilant,	38	J C Atkins, Esq,	R C Y C
6 Surge,	52	C J Couper, Esq,	R N Y C
7 Amy	72	James Barnett, Esq,	R I Y C

The L'clair, Chance, and Amy did not start. By those who observed the sailing of the Surge on Wednesday, it was considered almost certain from the outset that that beautiful vessel, which obtained the purse of 40 sovs. on the first day of the regatta, would add another and a larger prize to the record of her triumphs, and the result fully justified that anticipation. The start took place at 11-30 a.m., and was, in every respect, a most satisfactory one. All the yachts went off in beautiful trim, and kept close together for a considerable distance from the moorings. The course was the same as on the previous day—round flag-ships off Mr. Greig's house, on the Carrick shore, off Kilroot Point, and off Bangor Bay, ending at the Commodore's yacht—twice round. The yachts, in passing the flag-ship off Mr. Greig's, were timed as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	12	13	0
Storm	12	13	56
Secret	12	15	23
Vigilant	12	18	4

In the race from that point to Kilroot some first-rate sailing was made by the Secret, which passed the Storm. When next seen from the Commodore's boat, the yachts were rounding Greypoint, the Surge still nobly maintaining the first place. The others followed in rapid succession, each true to the course, and it was then found that they stood as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	2	10	48
Storm	2	16	17
Secret	2	18	25
Vigilant	2	27	25

In crossing the bay towards the county Antrim side, the Storm and Secret were for a short time close together, but the Secret went ahead briskly, and on rounding the flag-boat, off Mr. Greig's house, had gained an advantage of about twenty-six seconds. The yachts came in finally in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	4	54	51
Secret	5	26	40
Storm	5	29	39
Vigilant	5	31	12

An objection was immediately lodged by the owner of the Secret against the Surge, for having, as he alleged, boomed out her jib during the race. A quorum of the committee assembled on board the Racer, and came to the conclusion that the objection should not be allowed.

2nd Race—A Purse of Thirty Sovs. For all yachts of 25 tons and under, belonging to Royal Yacht Clubs or New York Yacht Club—a time race. Entrance, £1 10s. The nominations were:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 Lightning	8	J Charley, Esq.	R N Y C
2 Vivid	25	G F Swettenham, Esq.	R I Y C
3 Sappho	16	Geo Walpole, Esq.	R I Y C
4 Isa	15	J W Osborne, Esq.	R I Y C
5 Mary Alice	18	P Graham, Esq.	R I Y C
6 Bamba	24	W J Doherty, Esq.	R I Y C

The Isa did not start. The course was the same as in the previous race. The start was effected in very fine order at 12-30 p.m. The Bamba took the lead and maintained it, as will be seen from the time at which the race concluded:—

	H.	M.	S.
Bamba	6	45	7
Vivid	7	4	39
Heroine	7	7	22

The owner of the Bamba was at once awarded the purse of 30 sovereigns.

Third Race—A Purse of Twenty-five Sovs. For all Yachts of twelve tons and under. First yacht, £15; second yacht, £6; third yacht, £4—a time race. Entrances, 10s. 6d. There were eleven entries:—

This was one of the most interesting events on the card. The course was the same as in the other races—once round. Started at 1-30 p.m. The Bijou got got away first, closely followed by the Dove and the Invincible; and, after a very exciting race, they came in as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Bijou	4	22	50
Dove	4	25	0
Invincible	4	26	11
Ida	4	58	25

The little Invincible was declared the winner by twenty-nine seconds, as, according to the regulations, the Bijou was bound to allow her four minutes for difference of tonnage.

Fifth Race.—A Rowing Match for Seven Sovs. For four-oared yawls or skiffs. 1st boat, £5; 2nd boat, £2. Entrance 5s. The course was from the Hon. Secretary's boat, at Cultra, round a flag-boat stationed off Holywood, and back. There were four nominations:—

Name.	Feet.	Owner.
Lightning ...	20	A Lovett
Red Jacket ...	22	H. Carmichael
Blue Jacket ...	22	D Milford
Countess ...	22	D S Ker, Esq, M P

The Mystery was substituted for the Lightning and the Countess did not start. The Blue Jacket obtained the first, and the Mystery the second prize.

Sixth Race—A Rowing Match for FourSovs. For ships or yachts' four-oared boats. 1st boat, £3; 2nd boat, £1. There were three entries. The Imogene won the first prize.

Seventh Race—A Punt Race for £1 10s. This was won by the Pet. The Amy and the Mahogany held the second and third places respectively.

Regatta Ball.—The grand ball given in connection with the Regatta came off last night in the Music Hall, which was suitably fitted up for the occasion. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and had all assembled about eleven o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen present included the *elite* of Belfast and its vicinity. Amongst those invited were—Mrs Callwell and Miss Harrison, Mr Mrs and the Misses Thomson, and the Misses Skinner, the Misses Goddard, Mr Mrs and Miss Lyons, Major and Mrs Mackenzie and Miss Miller, Captain and Miss Clarke, Mrs Higginson and Miss Higginson, Mr T Higginson and Mr H Higginson, Mr C Blakiston Houston, Mr and the Misses Crawford, the Messrs Crawford and Mr R Staples, Mrs and the Miss Clelland and Miss Nicholson, Mr Coles and Mr Richardson, Mr Foster, Captain Butson, Mr J H Bland and Mr R Bland, Captain Calcott, Mr A Murray, Mr Mrs and the Misses Riddel, Mr Riddel, Mr and Mrs John Charley, Capt Granville and Miss Grenfell, Mr A Mitchell, Mr and Mrs G Mitchell, William Mitchell, Esq; Edward Fowler, Esq; J Jaffe, Capt May, Mr H Brush and Miss Brush, Mr G Brush, Mr Montgomery and the Misses Montgomery, Mr H Sharman Crawford, Miss E Sharman Crawford, Mr Greaves, Mr Dundas, Mr Barton, Mr Bartlett, Dr O'Brien, Mr Scott, Captain Walker, Mr Buey, Robert Goddard, Captain Harrison, Messrs Lanyon, Mr Thompson, Mr C Cordner, Mr Leadbetter, Capt Jones, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Miss Sinclair, the Misses Langtry, Mr Campell, Mr and Miss Tracy, Mr and Mrs Acton, Mrs Clifford Lloyd, J Bruce, Esq; Mr Owens, W H Mulloy, R E; C P White, R E; &c, &c. Mr Dornan's accomplished quadrille band was in attendance, and performed a carefully-selected and well-arranged programme. Supper was supplied in good style by Mr. Thompson, of Donegall-place.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday Evening.

MOY RIVER NAVIGATION.

This Bill, which was so strongly opposed in the House of Commons, and which has gained Parliamentary celebrity in consequence of the prosecution for perjury of a witness, who was brought up to oppose it passed through the committee of the of Lords this day, unopposed; the only witnesses examined being Mr. James Malley, solicitor to the bill, who proved the preamble, and the necessity for improving the port and harbour of Ballina, in consequence of the rapid increase in the trade and prosperity of that important town and Mr. George W. Hemans, the engineer-in-chief to the projected works, who gave evidence upon some engineering details.

There are 15 commissioners to carry the provisions of the act into execution, of whom five are to be *ex-officio*, and 10 to be elected by the rate payers. Messrs. Holmes and Co., Parliamentary Agents.

DOMVILE ESTATE BILL.

This bill, which is intended to give Sir C. Domvile, Bart. (who is strict tenant for life), power to grant leases of lands in the vicinity of Dublin for the purposes of building, was submitted to a most searching inquiry by Lord Redesdale, although it was unopposed, and was eventually postponed in order to enable the promoters to give some additional proofs. It will, however, go through committee early next week.

Mr. Peyton, of Dublin, solicitor to the bill. Messrs. Holmes and Co., Parliamentary Agents.

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY.

This bill, which was most unexpectedly thrown out by the committee in the House of Commons, after an unanimous approval in the Lords, will, it is rumoured, be introduced again next session with additional friends and an increased capital.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Yesterday, the *viva voce* examination of the outgoing teachers of this great and useful society took place, under circumstances the most auspicious and encouraging, in the Training School, Kildare-place. A large and fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present, including the Earl of Erne, the Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Rev. Mr. Slater, the Rev. A. Leeper, the Rev. J. Carroll, the Rev. Maurice F. Day, the Rev. H Verschoyle, the Rev. William Brandon, the Rev. J. M. Hobson, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, Rev. W. P. Walsh, Rev. Giles Shaw, &c., &c.

The pupils had been examined five days previously by paper questions, some of which may be inserted here, as proving the extent of their acquirements, and the enlarged system of education pursued by the society. In the Old Testament History, the following questions were put, *inter alias*:—

Male and Female Students.—"What were the *peculiar* temptations to which the Israelites were exposed after their coming into the possession of Canaan, as enumerated by Moses in Deuteronomy? What was the portion of the Tribe of Levi? Explain the expression 'watering by the foot.'—Deut. xi. 10. Where did the Pharisees get the idea phylacteries? State in full all that the Scriptures tell regarding the cities of refuge; their localities, times of appointment, laws, typical bearing, &c. Draw a plan of the Temple, showing its several courts, and the positions of the chief articles of its sacred furniture. Give an account of the chief 'Judges' of Israel. State the several chief divisions of the Book of Job."

Prophecies.—"Although the Book of Jonah contains no explicit prophecy of Christ, still we have high authority for believing that it contains a remarkable prophetic intimation of Him. Give an analysis of Psalm xxii. as a prediction of the humiliation and suffering of our Lord. Ezekiel's vision of the dry bones predicts a circumstance which was not fulfilled at the restoration after the Babylonish captivity. From what passages in the Book of Malachi can we argue against the Jews, that either Messiah has come, or the prophecy has failed? The cessation of idolatry among the Jews after their rejection of Christ is expressly foretold in connection with their present dispersion. The failure of the attempts made by the Jews, after the captivity, and at other times, to unite themselves with the Gentile nations, is predicted by Ezekiel. In what especial particular was John the Baptist a greater prophet than all those who had preceded him?"

In the New Testament, from Romans and Hebrews, the following were some of the questions:—

"How did Christ come to fulfil both the Moral and the Ceremonial law? State your views as to the doctrine of 'justification.' Illustrate from Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews. State your views upon the doctrine of 'sanctification,' illustrating them from the same source. St. Paul refers in Hebrews iii. to the trial of the people of Israel at the waters of Meribah. What point does he seek to establish by the reference? Enumerate the several points in which St. Paul contrasts the priesthood of Aaron's line with the priesthood of Christ. In Hebrews viii. St. Paul makes a long quotation from the Book of Jeremiah; show its bearing on his argument, and its especial value as a New Testament Scripture to ourselves."

Gospels.—"Show from internal evidence that St. Luke designed his Gospel for Gentile readers in particular. What was the only miracle performed by our Lord which the Jews refused to believe? Show why their incredulity in this particular instance was what might be expected. Give an account of the tenets of the Herodians, the Sadducees, and the Pharisees—all mentioned in Matt. xxii.—and show the appropriateness of the questions with which each party endeavoured to confound our Lord. The Evangelists all state differently the terms in which the 'Title on the Cross' was written: reconcile these. In the history of the Lord's Crucifixion, the conduct of the rulers and the soldiers serves greatly to confirm the truth of the Evangelists' account: show this. Why are thirty years of the Saviour's life left almost unnoticed by any of the Evangelists? Give some reasons why Christ determined that an enemy (Judas) should be one of His particular companions during the course of his public ministry."

In the Liturgy and Articles, some questions of an equally difficult character were given; and also upon the subject of Education some admirable searching interrogatories were applied. In English Grammar and Composition the pupils were examined very closely, and from the papers would appear to be possessed of an acquaintance with all the essential rules of our language which would do credit to institutions boasting a larger reputation. The Geographical (physical, political, and mathematical) branch was likewise well supplied in the questions, a few of which are these:—Explain how physical peculiarities in the earth's surface affect man's social condition. To what causes are currents in the ocean to be referred? State what you know about the Gulf Stream. In what period does it complete its circuit of the Atlantic? Propose not less than twelve leading questions on the general geography of Ireland. Give their answers. Explain the following terms, as you should to a class, viz.:—1. Transit of a Planet. 2. Secondary Planets. 3. Aphelion. 4. Perihelion. 5. Parallax. 6. Positions of the Sphere. 7. Sidereal year. 8. Polar Distance."

In English History many questions were proposed to test the abilities of the various pupils—such as what were the prominent features which characterised the remarkable statesmen and writers of England at different periods, and the principal events in the history of England during the 11th, 15th, and 19th centuries. In Social Science there were also several useful questions written. Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Bookkeeping for the male students were selected, without any regard to their difficulty in being answered. Some of them were of a character well deserving of consideration at the hands of many of our University students. In Natural Philosophy and Practical Mechanics the lists were also abundant. Questions were put in reference to the meaning of the terms, "Atoms," "Inertia," "Cohesion," "Gravity," "Centrifugal Force," "Refraction," "Radiation of Heat," &c. Explanations were sought of the terms "a fog," "an echo," "the different colours of different objects," "the formation of rust on iron," and "respiration;" also, descriptions of the "mode of action" of the Hydraulic Press, Barometer, Fire Engine, Microscope, Cylindrical Electrifying Machine, and Galvanic Battery. Some of these questions were, of course, exclusively for the male pupils. They were, likewise, examined in the "Arts of Vocal Music and Perspective Drawing," and also, in "Domestic Economy," many of the interrogatories being exceedingly searching and well calculated to exercise all the acquirements of the students in their solution. The examination yesterday was *viva voce*, and, certainly, the capability exhibited by each and every pupil speaks well for the mode of training which must have been carried on in their education. They sang some hymns and psalms, under Professor Hill, with the most perfect accuracy, and gave the chant from Handel's Messiah and the Grand Hallelujah Chorus with great power and effect. In the recitations, under their able and talented instructor, Mr. Bell, there was much to be admired and applauded. Coleridge's "Hymn," Kirk White's "Star of Bethlehem," Goldsmith's "Country Clergyman," Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," and English Hexameters from "Evangeline," were amongst the pieces, and nothing could have been better than the grace and finish with which they were all delivered.

After they had gone through the examination in several of the above subjects, the Rev. Alexander Pollock came forward and delivered an interesting and valuable address to the pupils and teachers present. He said he did not know, when he was called on to speak that their proceedings would be that day honoured by the presence of one of their prelates. He had only to regret that he was not aware of that fact, as he would not have taken a position which would have been so much better filled under other circumstances. He (Mr. Pollock) stood there merely as the secretary. He then proceeded to observe to the teachers that their term of education had reached a close, and he trusted they had gained much from all they had seen, read, studied, and heard within those walls since they first entered them. Nothing was more important than the proper cultivation of the mind—the greatest gift which a wise and just Creator had ever bestowed upon weak and erring man. It would be for them to keep up the knowledge they had gained, and, above all things, to make advance upon it. A very large circle had been presented to their view for information in the several departments which they had been called on to study. The Sacred study ranked principally, and the results of that day had proved that they had been carried most creditably and efficiently through a large proportion of this Divine branch of education. But along with this should be added the others, which were necessary in their own places. They had there the sciences, grammar, and composition in their own tongue, geography, English history, and, joined with these, the study of social science. These had been taught carefully, and the results were in every respect encouraging. Now that the term of their education had narrowed itself to the last hour, the responsibility of their own position was cast upon them, and the necessity of maintaining and keeping up the knowledge they had acquired became apparent. In reference to one of the most important branches of education, the art of reading correctly, the rev. and esteemed gentleman said the proofs which had been given that day of the progress of the pupils in this particular department had afforded universal satisfaction. He would now address himself specially to the male students. There was nothing which gave them greater value in the country than their pursuing this art of intelligible, correct, musical, and pleasing reading—especially in their capacities as parish clerks. He needed hardly to remind his friends present of the sad injury which was often done to their noble Church Service by the imperfect and "mumbling" manner in which their clerks were accustomed to join in with them—the results were frequently ludicrous in the extreme and rather disturbed than otherwise the solemnity of Divine worship. Such a state of things was to be avoided. Mr. Pollock next impressed upon his hearers the necessity of properly cultivating musical tastes, in which respect, as well as with the clerks, too often their psalms and hyms were tortured into a grating and jarring babel of strange sounds, as foreign to what were the correct ones as it was possible to imagine—making the whole thing, instead of an act of praise to God, an amusement to the light-hearted. No better example could have been afforded them of what was proper singing of sacred music than that which they had just had. The inspiring influence of the holy psalms, although never lost, yet was greatly and painfully marred by their being sung in a discordant and ignorant manner. In speaking of these various departments of study, he wished to remind them that much of the labour they had gone through would not produce immediate fruits. They should expect the abundant stores which they had so earnestly and so well laid up should remain for some time upon their hands, but yet the interest would, if carefully managed, be ever on the increase. The pupils were not up to that, but experience would teach them all the value of the stock, the worlds within themselves, where, after the toils and labours of the day, they could turn with profit and advantage to refresh the mind, and think over matters which were now delightful to contemplate, but were once thought useless encumbrances. In teaching, the mind was enlarged and strengthened with that of the young pupils, and nothing was more important than keeping the intellect in constant operation, for it was one of nature's laws that the tendency of the mind was to decrease, if it was not expanded by use and exercise. The rev. gentleman then pointed out in forcible language the great importance of correct English composition, which, he said, was too little considered, and the result was that a lamentable majority of awkward writers were to be found abroad. Nothing was more essential than putting one's thoughts on paper in uncompromising black and white. It had a wonderful effect in checking exuberance. Many of the compositions which, in reply to his invitation, had been sent in by the pupils were deserving of the highest praise, and even the least meritorious amongst them was indicative of industry and ability. He wished to advise his young friends in the choice of companions, and the dangers to be avoided in encountering the false faces of those who were only lying in watch with smiles to defame and corrupt when opportunity arose. It was not necessary that they should be intolerant, nor at the same time latitudinarians. Mr. Pollock then closed his remarks by giving some wholesome and valuable advice to the pupils in their religious pursuits. His able address was listened to with the marked attention which it so eminently deserved. The teachers were then dismissed to their respective spheres of labour, with the heartiest good wishes of the Rev. Mr. Pollock and the clergy present. They were presented by the Rev. Mr. Leeper with copies of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. Mr. Pollock intimated that he would award prizes to the successful essayists next week.

STATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN MINISTERS IN IRELAND, 1860-61.

The Dublin District.—South Dublin—William P. Appelbe, LL.D.; Joseph W M'Kay, John L Landers, Robert Crooke, LL.D, Robinson Scott, D D, Representative to the American Conferences; John F Matthews, Secretary to the Irish Conference; William Crook, sen., William Foote, and Arthur Noble, supernumeraries. North Dublin—Wallace M'Mullen, John D Powell, John Nelson, Edward Harte. Kingstown—Gibson M'Millen. Blackrock—Thomas C Laurence, Charles M'Cormack, George Burrows and Robert Masaroon, supernumeraries. Drogheda—Wm Hoey, 2nd. Thomas K Whitaker, John Carey, supernumerary. Wicklow—John Hughes, George Chambers. Rathdrum—John Gilcriest, Irwine Johnstone. Tullamore—Wm Lough, Thomas Pearson. Maryborough—Robert J Meyer, J M'Williams. Longford—Wm Christie, Wm Wilson. Trim—J Walker, Lucan—Charlest Robertson. The Camp, Curragh—Samuel Paterson.

The Waterford District.—Waterford—Hugh Moore, John Oliver, Wm Keys, supernumerary. Cashel—John Williams. Carlow—John Foster, George Barnes. Newtownbarry—Wm B Le Bert, Thomas M'Lorman. Wexford—James Tobias, James B Atkins. Kilkenny—John Saul, Thomas H Field.

The Cork District.—Cork—Thomas T N Hull, Robert G Jones; R T Tracy, supernumerary. Queenstown—William Reilly. Bandon—John Greer, Oliver M'Cutcheon; Thomas Waugh, supernumerary. Clonakilty—Thomas Moran. Skibberreen—Thomas A M'Kee, Samuel Dunlop; Robert Bruce, supernumerary. Youghal—Robert Beauchamp. Fermoy—J Higgins. Berehaven—W Swanton. Tralee—Colin M'Kay. Killarney—John Nash.

The Belfast District.—Belfast South—Robert Wallace, Edward Best, Isaac Davies, Robert G Cather, L L D, John Armstrong; Nathaniel Hobart, and Samuel Cowdy, supernumeraries. Holywood—John Feely. Belfast North—James B Gillman, Charles L Grant, William Gorman. Ballyclare—Thomas W Baker, George Donaldson. Donaghadee—William Cather, Robert Hazleton, John Hill. Carrickfergus—James Murdock. Larne—George Alley. Magherafelt—William Hoey, 1st. Cookstown—Robert Collier. Lisburn—Daniel MacAffee, Robert A Devers, James Johnstone, James Patterson, supernumeraries. Downpatrick—Henry Geddes, Robert Gale. Dromore—William Mulloy. Ballymena—John W Ballard, William J Storey.

The Portadown District.—Portadown—John Duncan, Wm G Price, Wm R Starkey. Newry—Edward Johnstone, Wm H Quarry. Dungannon—Thos Ballard, Henry Evans. Lurgan—Benjamin Bayly, Frederick Elliott. Moira—James Black, James Lang. Tandragee—Robert Hamilton—Banbridge—Robert H Lindsay. Monaghan—James Henry. Castleblayney—Thomas Cooke. Aughnacloy—Edward Harpur.

The Limerick District.—Limerick—Henry J Giles, Thomas Guard. Roscrea—Henry Price, Charles H Crookshank. Cloughjordan—Robert Black. Athlone—Francis Douglas. Ballinasloe—Robert Bell. Nenagh and Killaloe—Samuel Ferguson. Kilrush and Ennis—Mortlock Long. Galway—Robert Huston. Clifden—Andrew Armstrong. Oughterard—William Graham Campbell.

The Sligo District.—Sligo—John Donald—Jas Hughes. Castlebar—Edward M Banks. Ballina—John C Storey. Boyle—John Gilbert, Hugh C Walsh. Manorhamilton—Charles Wood, George Kirkpatrick. Westport—Wm Quaile. Killala—Wm Burnside. Belmullet and Ennis—Wm C Doonan.

The Enniskillen District.—Enniskillen—Thomas Meredith, Jeremiah Wilson. Brookborough—Francis Morrow, Alexander Fullerton. Lowtherstown—Rober Hewitt, John Bates; Wm Douglas and John R Porter, supernumearries. Ballyshannon—James Collier, Thos. Knox. Clones—Robert Johnston. Belturbet—Edward Guard. Cootehill—Thomas Foster, Samuel Weir. Cavan—Richard Maxwell. Killeshandra—John Scott. M'Dade.

The Londonderry District.—Londonderry—John Dwyer, John Wilson, Robert Fitzhenry. Coleraine—George Vance. Ballymoney—Wm Crook, jun. Monaghan—Wm Beattie. Newtownlimavady—James Edwards. Strabane—Joseph Johnstone, George W Patchell. Omagh—James C Bass, Robert Orr; Thomas Hickey, supernumerary. Rathmelton—James Donald. Donegal—John Hazleton. Dunkaneely—James Carey. Ardara—John Carson.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. White, upon the body of a man, named James Halford, aged 27 years lying at the house No. 93, Clanbrassil-street. Rosanna, Halford, wife of the deceased, deposed that he had been complaining since last Monday of the state of his bowels; also that he had been in the habit of complaining of an affection of the heart, and of a lightness in his head. He went to bed about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, but was found dead about one o'clock yesterday morning.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he found no marks of violence on the body of deceased, and believed that he died from effusion on the brain. Verdict accordingly.

Dr. White held another inquest upon the body of a woman, named Bridget Beggs, aged 75 years, who resided at the house No. 24, Beresford-street. James Beggs, son of the deceased, deposed that she had complained of an affection of the heart for several years, and that she had been in Richmond Hospital on two occasions. On Thursday evening witness saw her sitting on the steps of the hall door, and apparently quite weak. She was then brought up stairs, and shortly afterwards expired. Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body, and found no marks of violence upon it; believed that she died from organic disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

A third inquest was held upon the body of John M'Fadden, aged 19 years, lying at the Richmond Hospital. Thomas Tormey, M.D., deposed that the deceased had been in his employment, as messenger, at the Netterville Dispensary, for the last two years, and had been discharged by him on last Monday; witness went to the country that day, and heard no more of him until that evening on his return, when witness' brother told him he had taken oil of vitriol, and was taken to the hospital; witness went on Tuesday to see him, and asked why he had taken the poison, when he replied that it was in consequence of having lost his situation; believed for some time past that deceased was not quite of sound mind. Hannah Farrelly, caretaker of the Netterville Dispensary, deposed that on Monday last she saw deceased there, with a small bottle in his hand, which he said contained some oil; he went down stairs to his bedroom, and after a few minutes witness heard him make a noise as if screaming and vomiting; she then went down to him and found him apparently in great torture; witness then gave him some water, but he could not swallow it; he was able to speak, however, and said that "he had done it;" she then went for Dr. Tormey's brother, who immediately attended deceased. Richard Tormey, medical student, deposed that he attended the deceased under the above circumstances, and gave him medicine to counteract the effects of the poison which afforded him some relief, after which he had him removed to the hospital; witness heard deceased say that he got a fall from a tree some time since, and that his head had been affected by it. Some further medical testimony was then taken, when the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased came by his death from the effects of oil of vitriol, which he administered to himself, while labouring under temporary insanity."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

The Lord Chancellor sat at eleven o'clock.

Ex parte Walker; *re* Walker, a lunatic.

Mr. Purcell moved, on behalf of Emily Walker, the next of kin of the lunatic, who had died, that it might be referred to the Master to take an account of the property for which she died possessed, and to report as to who was entitled to it. The petition on which counsel moved also prayed that the receiver might be discharged over the leasehold property. Mrs. Walker, the lunatic, was entitled to certain lands and premises in the Queen's County and Carlow, which yielded an annual profit rent of £403. Mr. J. Thompson was appointed receiver in the matter in 1848, and continued so up to the present, and the lunatic lived, until her decease in May last, with Mrs. Anne Walker, who had been appointed committee of the person. There was stock in court to the credit of the matter to the amount of £4,588.

The Chancellor made an order referring the matter to the Master, to take an account of the personal estate, to report as to the parties entitled to the lunatic's property, and directed the receiver to pass his final account.

In re James O'Reilly, an alleged lunatic.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., applied, on the part of Miss Eliza Anne O'Reilly, that a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* should issue to ascertain the state of mind of Mr. James O'Reilly, the alleged lunatic. The petition, which was presented by the alleged lunatic's sister, stated that Mr. O'Reilly was a solicitor in the county Meath; that in 1852 he was attacked with a fit of appoplexy; that his intellect was so much impaired that he was utterly incapable of managing his own affairs, which had been under the control of other parties for several years. It stated that he suffered from almost total loss of memory, and laboured under various delusions. His property amounted to £140 a year, derived from land and houses in Navan and Athboy.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with whom was Mr. O'Driscoll, resisted the application on the part of Mr. J. D. Hinds, solicitor for the alleged lunatic. Mr. Hinds made an affidavit, which was supported by others, in which he stated that Mr. O'Reilly was perfectly sane, and in full possession of his mental faculties. Letters recently written by the alleged lunatic were read, which, it was contended, proved that he was quite capable of transacting his own business, and it was argued that no case had been made to justify the issuing of a commission.

The Chancellor allowed the case to stand for further affidavits on both sides.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Evers v. Crinion.

The arguments in this case were resumed at the sitting of the court. The petition was filed by parties representing the linen weavers of Drogheda, and prayed that the respondents might be declared trustees of the Linen Hall in Drogheda, for the benefit of the petitioners, and all other operative linen weavers, as well as the manufacturers. The respondents insist that the privileges of the hall were restricted to the linen manufacturers.

At the close of the arguments,

The Master of the Rolls said he would dismiss the petition with costs. He was clearly of opinion that the operative weavers had no more interest in the suit than any other person in the community, nor did he believe the allegation in the petition that the trade was decaying in Drogheda by reason of anything connected with the management of the Linen Hall. The charges generally made in the petition were absurd. The respondents might be called to account in a suit by the Attorney-General, if they did not deal properly with this property entrusted to their care. But the present was not a *bona fide* proceeding, and it was, he believed, sought to sustain the case in contravention of the provisions of the deed of 1770, under which the hall had been erected. This deed, he was clearly of opinion, did not include the operatives, and the petition was not presented for their benefit, but for an indirect purpose. He would dismiss the petition, with costs, but would do so without prejudice to the Attorney-General filing a petition in the nature of an information, if he thought proper to do so, in relation to the management of the affairs and funds of the building. It did not follow that there was not a right in some of the inhabitants of the county of the town of Drogheda to see that the property was properly administered.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER.

Mr. Justice Hayes sat this day in the Court of Queen's Bench, to hear motions for the three law courts.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In re William Diver, an infant.

Mr. Dowse moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of a boy named William Diver, who was alleged to be in illegal custody. The facts upon which the application was grounded were stated in the affidavit of William Diver, the father of the person who is alleged to be in custody. The affidavit stated that the boy William Diver would be 14 years of age in October next; that his mother was dead, and that he had an only sister named Mary Jane; that the father was a tradesman, and being obliged to go about from place to place kept his two children at lodgings, and paid 1s. 6d. a week for William; that William went into the employment of a person named Wilson, residing near Ballyshannon, county Donegal; that Wilson was a Protestant, but had never attempted to interfere with the religion of the boy, whose father and mother were both Roman Catholics, in which religion William had been always reared; that William Diver left Mr. Wilson's service, and went, without his father's consent, to the house of a person named Jennings, and that his father heard that Jennings was bringing him up a Protestant, and sending him to the Protestant Church; that the father went to Jennings' house and demanded his son, but Jennings said he would not give him up until May-day; that the father went back on old May-day (the 12th), and again demanded his son, and that Jennings, his son, and his wife refused to give the boy up, and put him into a room; that the father then went to the magistrates, and got a summons to have the boy delivered up, but the magistrates said they had no jurisdiction, and refused to entertain the summons; that the Rev. Messrs. Kincaide and Crookshanks, Protestant clergymen, attended before the magistrates, and asked the father not to interfere with the boy; that the father persisted in demanding his son, but that the parties refused to give him up, and that he was still in Jennings' house. Counsel referred to Alicia Race's case to show that until the boy was fourteen years of age, the father was his guardian, and entitled to his custody. He also said there was no pretence that the boy was kept in custody on the ground that his term of service had not expired.

Mr. Justice Hayes gave a peremptory order for a mandamus, to be returnable early next week, before the first judge of the Queen's Bench who would be accessible.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Common Jury.)

Judge v. M'Keon.

This was a suit instituted to establish as the last will of Andrew M'Keon, deceased, late of Mullingar, a paper writing, dated March 2, 1860. The plaintiff was the party named as executor in the instrument in question, and the defendant was the deceased's brother. The defendant pleaded that at the time the instrument was executed the deceased was dead. A plea had also been put in by the relatives of the deceased, averring that it was obtained by undue influence, and that the deceased was not capable of making a will, but in the course of the hearing the defence was abandoned.

Drs. Battersby, Q.C., and Townsend appeared for the plaintiff; and Dr. Ratcliffe, Q.C., and Mr. Pallas for the defendant.

Dr. Battersby, Q.C., stated the case of the plaintiff. He said that the deceased had been possesed of personal property to the amount of £800, and freehold property to the amount of £400. On the 2nd March last he spoke to a Mr. Collins who called upon him requesting him to witness a will which he had drawn up in his own handwriting. Mr. Collins did so. By that instrument the deceased bequeathed the bulk of his property to a Mrs. Anne Duignan, who had treated him with great kindness, and who had taken care of him. She had lived with him as a servant for a long time, and from the attention she paid him it was but natural for him to have made her the object of his bounty.

Evidence was given in support of the will.

The case has not concluded.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

The Commissioners of Lunacy, Messrs. Henn and Brady sat yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, and resumed the hearing of the case of

In re Margaret Watte, an alleged lunatic.

J. M. Murphy, solicitor, of Cork, was sworn, and deposed that the man Keneaty, by whom the affidavit purporting to have been sworn by "Connell" was made, had been introduced to his office by Mrs. Cody a few days before the 1st June; witness took down all his evidence, supposing his name to be Connell; he prepared a will for Mrs. Watte, at her own request; he endeavoured to put her off it, but she tormented him until he was obliged to do it; he asked her how her property was to be disposed of, and she said it was to be given to her daughter; and if she died without issue then in charity; she did not wish to leave any of it to relatives; she told witness to put in trustees to the will, and he named himself and a Mr. Spearing.

On cross-examination by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., witness said he considered the paper (the will) of no value, for he did not believe the woman was of testamentary capacity; he merely prepared it to satisfy her; had acted as her solicitor for some time previously to the making of the will; considered the will was, in fact, a mockery; he believed he did his best for the protection of her family; he postponed making the will as long as he could, and he also told her brother before he made it that it would be of no value.

This closed the case for the petitioner.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., opened the case of the defendant in an able speech.

The following evidence was then gone into:—

Dr. Corrigan, sworn and examined by Mr. Walker—I am acquainted with cases of lunacy and idiotcy; I have seen Mrs. Watte, the subject of the present inquiry; in consequence of a communication from Mr. Moore, the solicitor, I saw her on the 31st of May last, and also on the 7th of May; my first visit to her was at a dining-house on Arran-quay, and on the second occasion at my own house; she told me she had been married to Mr. Watte in London, at the office of the registrar in London; that she subsequently came to live in Cork for some time; she went to reside at a place called Ballinacurra, where she was married to a person named Connell; that for two months after her marriage she was very unhappy about making provision for her child, and that Mrs. Cody then took her to the house of a Mrs. O'Shea, where she remained for a fortnight; that she was displeased with her husband because he neglected going to see her when she was absent; that she was afterwards much easier in her mind because Mr. Davis, an English attorney, told her the property was secured for her child; she also said she was exceedingly anxious to return home to her child and husband, as she did not wish to remain with her brother, whose wife she disliked, because she was in the habit of bringing some beer to her which sickened her; she stated to her further that she had been three or four weeks in the eating-house at Arran-quay, and drinking from three to four pint bottles of ale per day; that she had transferred her money from the English to the Irish funds, for the purpose of being able to receive the dividend of it more readily; these are the main facts related to me by Mrs. Watte; her brother subsequently came into the room, and I recited what she had stated to me, and she did not deviate from it; Mr. Moore, the solicitor, then came, and I asked her about her property, and she said she would have nothing whatever to do with trustees, as she considered it had been properly settled by Mr. Davis, for the benefit of her child; she appeared sane on every point, but I was not quite sure then whether insanity was beginning to show itself, or that a certain stupidity which she manifested arose from her drinking too large a quantity of ale each day; as I had not satisfied my mind fully as to her mental condition, I gave a modified opinion; I considered that her residence at the lodging-house on Arran-quay did not serve her condition, because the rooms were small and close, and the place altogether so unfit for her that I would not undertake to give a decided opinion as to her state of mind until she was removed from that place; on the several occasions that I saw her it was at my own house; on the 31st May; I asked her if she had recollected seeing me before, and she seemed to have a clear memory of all the circumstances connected with my former visit; she said she was much improved in her health since the time she had left the lodging-house at Arran-quay; she further expressed a wish to return home to her husband and child; I tested her on some calculations, and she made them up with great rapidity and accuracy, but she did it in a very peculiar way, as she commenced the to from the top, and not in the ordinary manner; but nevertheless she made out the calculation very accurately; she said she considered it was the first duty of her life to devote herself to the care of her child, and that she ought to be with her husband; she stated to me that when in London, she had been advised to buy some clothes and jewellery, which she considered very foolish to have done, as a silver watch would have been more useful to her than those articles; she positively denied ever having purchased, while in London, more fresh meat than she had use for, but she admitted having purchased more salt meat in Cork than she actually had use for, and it went to loss; I asked her as to whether she had ever seen her present husband, John O'Connell, in London, and she denied that she had, but that she understood a deed in reference to her property had been signed in London by John O'Connell; she denied that she had any delusion that persons were conspiring to murder her, but that as she was living in an unprotected part of London, she had taken some precautions for her safety; the result of my two interviews led me to the conclusion that Mrs. Watte is not insane.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—Any information which I received in reference to Mrs. Watte was from Mr. Moore, the solicitor; on the first interview I had with her, she did not state to me any circumstance in connection with her past history which was not stated in the letter from Mr. Moore; I had an interview with Mr. Moore, which lasted but a few minutes; I asked whether she was in the habit of drinking, and she told me she used to take three or four bottles of ale occasionally; she said she was induced by Mrs. O'Shea to go to London to arrange her property in favour of her child; she also told me that she was obliged to lock her door when living in Cork, for the purpose of keeping her sister-in-law out, whom she appeared to dislike; she admitted that she had been weak in her mind, but that she was now very much better, and that she was very anxious to return to her husband and child; I do not recollect that she said anything of Dr. O'Connor having attended her; the apathy which she exhibited when in Dublin about returning to her husband and child was the only point upon which I considered she was of weak mind, or that her apathy was caused from drinking beer; without having the most reliable information as to the history of her past life, I would not undertake to give a positive opinion; a regard to past history is essential for a physician in forming an opinion as to state of mind, if she had purchased large quantities of meat, and stored it in a room in which she slept until it became putrid, I would disregard the answer she gave me that she never purchased more fleshmeat than she actually required, and I would infer she was not telling the truth, but the fact of telling an untruth I don't consider indicative of insanity; the answer she gave me about fortifying her house with iron bars did not impress me as being irrational; her great terror of her husband's relatives would all depend upon their character, and who they were; her fear of persons jumping off the omnibus would lead me to suppose she was irrational at that precise time; Mr. Howe, the solicitor, sent me a large number of papers in connection with the case, but, as he did not send me a corresponding fee, I sent them back to him.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—One would think you were cut out for the bar, Dr. Corrigan. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Sullivan—In the interval between the first and the second visit, I don't remember that I got a copy of the petition which was filed in the Court of Chancery by Mr. Cody; but I remember getting several documents connected with the case; I was not apprised, to my recollection, by Mr. Howe, of the day on which Dr. Cusack and Dr. Banks were to see Mrs. Watte.

To Dr. Ball—I did not receive any information from any person prior to my first visit to Mrs. Watte, save from Mrs. Moore.

To Mr. Commissioner Henn—I consider it better, when examining a person as to their state of mind, to tell them what I am about.

To Mr. Commissioner Brady—I found on my second interview with Mrs. Watte that she was much clearer in her mind than on the first interview.

To Dr. Ball—Dr. Banks expressed a wish to me on the occasion of an interview I had with him to speak about the case, but I considered it better not to do so, and I declined; she did not speak much to me about her marriage, but stated she was married about six months before.

The court rose at five o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

All conveyances to be executed by the Judges, previous to the vacation, must be lodged in the office of the registrar on or before Saturday, the 21st July inst.

Wednesday, the 11th July, will be the last day for serving notices of motion previous to the vacation.

Notice is hereby given, that the accountant's books will be closed from and after Saturday the 4th August next, up to Saturday, the 6th October next; during which period no orders for payment of cash or transfer of stock can be issued.

Landed Estates Court, 6th July, 1860.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

The Hon. Judge Hargreave sat at twelve o'clock to dispose of the following properties:—

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua William Strangman and another, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Part of the lands of Cooladine, held under fee farm grant, containing 111 statute acres; nett yearly profit rent, £73 17s 3d. Sold to Mr Lett at £1,795.

Lot 2—Other part of Cooladine, same tenure, containing, 108a statute measure; nett yearly rental, £57 13s 10d. Same buyer, at £1,850.

Mr Ambrose, solicitor.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Hugh Murray, owner and petitioner.

Two dwellinghouses and premises known as Nos. 3 and 4, Ulverton-terrace, Ulverton-road, Dalkey, also a plot of building ground at Ulverton-road, held under lease for a term of 65 years, from the 25th March, 1844; nett profit rent, £85 5s. Sale adjourned, bidding being deemed insufficient.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY AND LIMERICK.

In the matter of the estate of Wm O'Ryan, Esq, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of the lands of Cross, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, to be converted into fee-farm; containing 171 statute acres; nett profit, £135 19s. Sold to Mr Gubbins, at £2,875.

Lot 2—The life estate of the owner in the residue of the lands of Cross, held under lease, to be converted into fee farm Mr O'Ryan is now in his 28th year; 94 2r 7p; nett profit rent £126 16s 6d. Bought by Mr Keatinge, at £1,250.

Lot 3—The life estate of the owner, in part of the lands and premises of Bansha, held in fee simple, containing 109a plantation measure. Griffith's valuation, £71. Mr Power purchased, at £1,450.

Lot 4—The life estate of the owner in part of the lands of Bansha, held in fee simple, containing 14a 2r 15p statute measure; nett profit rent, £30 12s 3d. Bought at £340.

Mr Connell Loughnan, solicitor.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of Charles John Henry, owner; Edward Hudson and others, petitioners.

Lot 1—Part of the lands of Ballina, containing 27a 3r 14p; nett profit rent, £52 5s 7d. Sold to Mr Hannigan, at £825.

Lot 2—The lands of Roolagh, 158a 3r 20p; nett profit, rent, £137 3s 11d. Bought at £3,240 by Mr Bolton, in trust.

Lot 3—Part of the lands of Inchamore, 225a statute measure; nett profit rent, £143 3s 7d. Sold to Mr Ryan, in trust at £3,210.

Lot 4—Part of Inchamore, 214 acres, statute measure; nett yearly profit rent, £152 9s. Mr Brien bought, in trust, at £3,375.

Lot 5—The lands of Inchadrinagh, 282a 3r 15p; nett profit rent, £110 8s. Mr Hannigan bought this lot, at £3,000.

Lot 6—The lands of Cooleen West, 153a 2r 16p; nett profit rent, £87 2s 5d. Mr Ryan bought, in trust, at £2,300.

Lot 7—The lands of Gortshane West, 192a 2r 32p; nett profit rent, £121 5s 5d. Bought at £3,290, by Mr James Ryan.

Lot 8—The lands of Gortshane Middle, 320a; nett profit rent, £136 8s 7d. Mr Disney was the buyer, in trust, at £2,800.

Lot 9—The lands of Gortshane East, 183a 3r 26p; nett profit rent, £85 4s 10d. Purchased at £1,800, by Mr Disney.

Lot 10—The lands of Coolboreen, 206 acres statute measure; nett profit rent, £154 16s 4d. Sold to same, at £3,600.

Lot 11—The lands of Rootagh, 163a; nett yearly profit rent, £96 8s 10d. Same buyer, at £2,250.

Lot 14—The lands of Kilmagange, 160a; profit rent, £12 8. Mr Disney was the buyer, at £4,025.

Mr John Law Armstrong, solicitor.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—Yesterday.

A young man, named Anthony St. Ledger, of Synge-street, was brought up in custody under the following circumstances:—Some days since his father gave informations against him for alleged violent conduct towards him, and accordingly two policemen were despatched on Thursday to arrest him. They proceeded to his residence, but he offered all the resistance in his power, and assaulted the constables, who with great difficulty finally succeeded in bringing him to the station-house.—He was sent for trial at the sessions on the charge of assaulting the policemen, and the informations tendered by his father will be forwarded to the authorities to have their decision upon the matter.

Patrick Goonan, Edward Bernard, and Patrick Byrne, privates of the 3rd Light Dragoons, were charged with wantonly and violently assaulting Edward Byrne, in a public-house in Wexford-street, on Thursday. The prisoners were drinking together in the taproom, and the complainant, in company of a friend, was drinking there also, when Goonan attacked him without any provocation, and struck him with a stick. The other two prisoners cried out to Goonan "to leave him (the complainant), to them and that they would manage him," whereupon they attacked complainant, striking and kicking him while down, and otherwise so maltreating him that he had to be conveyed to Mercer's Hospital.—The prisoners were remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

Francis Smith was brought up in custody of Police-constable 170 D, charged with assaulting him while conveying a prisoner to the station house in Green-street. Smith was also charged with collecting and inciting a crowd, by which the aforesaid prisoner was rescued.—He was remanded until some other of the implicated parties could be arrested.

Mary Maguire was charged with wantonly and maliciously assaulting John and William Wilson, in Capel-street, on the 28th and 30th of June.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Laurence Toole was charged with wantonly assaulting Police-constable 188 D, in Church-street, on Thursday night. The constable was in the act of arresting a woman for being drunk, when the prisoner, an acquaintance of hers, committed the assault.—He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Bridget Murphy was brought up in custody of Acting-inspector Woolfe, of the G division, charged with having in her possession, and offering in pawn, a valuable silver pencil-case, of which she could not give a satisfactory account.—The prisoner was remanded.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.		1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, June 30........	237	3	0	..	283	16	0
Belfast and County Down, June 30........	615	8	0	..	623	13	0
Belfast and Northern Counties, June 30	1252	8	0	..	1344	15	0
Cork and Bandon, June 30................	423	11	0	..	322	8	0
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, June 30..	405	0	0	..	288	16	0
Dublin and Belfast Junction, July 1....	1282	19	0	..	1143	1	0
Dublin and Drogheda, July 1............	1966	5	0	..	1946	18	0
Dublin and Wicklow, June 30............	2498	14	0	..	2013	17	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Loudonderry, July 1	1597	14	0	..	1575	0	0
Great Southern & Western, June 30*......	8863	19	0	..	7630	4	0
Irish South Eastern, June 30............	221	11	0	..	287	0	0
Limerick and Ennis, June 30............	209	13	0	..	109	5	0
Midland Great Western, June 30..........	4481	10	0	..	4021	1	0
Ulster, July 1..........................	1757	12	0	..	1656	0	0
Waterford and Limerick, June 30........	1302	1	0	..	1199	19	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, June 30........	362	12	0	..	425	17	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line, which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.		1858
Birkenhead	£3044	....	2763
Bristol and Exeter......................	7682	....	7244
Great Western	37638	....	35954
Great Northern	25532	....	23100
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40285	....	35230
London and North Western................	90158	....	79208
London and South Western	21264	....	20193
London and Blackwall....................	1820	....	1813
London and Brighton	21991	....	19140
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	1152	....	1519
Midland	33921	....	33978
North Eastern............................	39347	....	38274
North British............................	6254	....	6217
North London............................	2659	....	2847
South Eastern............................	22869	....	2259
West Hartlepool..........................	4366	....	3686
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6042	....	5690
Glasgow and South Western................	7811	....	7157
Scottish North Eastern	3 80	....	3450
Great Northern of Scotland..............	1515	....	1486

Caution.—The Swell Mob.—The public should be made aware that some of the London swell mob arrived in Dublin by the express boat from Holyhead which reached Kingstown Harbour on Wednesday night. Their first speculation turned out to be highly profitable, as several passengers by the steamer suffered more or less through the professional ingenuity of the gang, one gentleman having a sum of £37 abstracted from his pocket in the short journey between the pier and the railway station. Parties coming from England should keep a sharp look-out, not only while on board, but until they take their seats in the carriages, and even then it would be well to make sure of your company.

Strange Draught of Fishes.—An old fisher set his lines a little below the farm of Pans, in the Lossie, on Wednesday evening, and next morning, on drawing them, hauled out an eel, a small trout, and a "finnock" about two pounds weight. The "finnock" was taken without a hook, the eel by some means or other having gone into its mouth and passed through the gills, and then twisted the two folds of the line into one. Whether the "finnock" had tried to swallow the eel, which had passed through the "finnock's" gills with the hook in its mouth, or whether the eel had darted in at the "finnock's" mouth, will remain a secret; but the thing is extraordinary, as all fishers will readily admit.—*Elgin Courant.*

How we gave a Tiger his Quietus.—We are favoured with the following interesting extract from a letter from Natal:—"We had a tiger hunt here a few days ago, and as it may be amusing to you, I shall give you a rough sketch of our *modus operandi*. An old tiger, having a too decided *penchant* for veal to be either pleasant or profitable to us, had walked into the affections of several of our calves, which had been lying out on the open *veldt* with the cows, and having gained confidence from his previous success and impunity, he had the temerity to steal into the cow-house and kill 'a puir silly calf;' but, whether from having taken fright at his own impudence or inability, he didn't carry it off. Bob, therefore, knowing he would return the visit to his *calf-love*, took a piece of the veal for a bait, and set a gun-trap for him, so that he would get a warm reception when he came back. Well, just before bed-time, we heard the report of the gun, and having turned out and searched for him, we could'nt find him; but, from indications, we felt sure he had been wounded. Next morning we renewed our search, being accompanied by several Kaffirs and dogs; and, having 'beat about the bush,' where he had evidently tkaen shelter, and surrounded it with our Kaffirs, we sent in the dogs to drive him out, but they only annoyed him, and roused his *dander*, and I can assure you his growls were anything but melodious or pleasant. At last, getting very wild, he sprang into the midst of the Kaffirs, knocking one of them over like ninepins, and having bit his arm and torn his head, sprang bake again into his lair. Bob having come round and examined the bush, at last discovered it moving at one point, and determined to have a shy at it on chance; so he let blaze both barrels at the suspected spot, and as the Kaffirs and dogs declined to go in, this finished the day's sport. On the following day we turned out again, with our forces as before; but when the dogs were sent in, they gave no indications of master tiger's whereabouts, and as the grass was both long and strong, and rather impracticable to go into, we thought it better to avoid unnecessary risk, in case he might still be alive and kicking; and, keeping our powder dry, and a good look out in case of emergency, we drove a herd of cattle through the bush to break down the grass, and, by this original and rather primitive plan, we discovered the old rascal lying 'as dead as a door nail.' One of Bob's shots had struck him on the shoulder, and gone through his vitals, and thus put an end to his days and his evil deeds."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulations Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Carden—July 5, the wife of Henry Mortimer Carden, Esq., Humeville, Rathmines, of a son.

Drought—July 3, at Lettybrook, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, of a son.

Knox—July 4, at Ewden, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Henry G. A. Knox, Esq., of a son.

Le Poer-Kennedy—July 6, at 21, Ranelagh-road, the wife of Chamborough W. Le Poer-Kennedy, B.A., of a son.

Lindsay—July 4, at 28, Lower Gardiner-street, the wife of Edward Lindsay, Esq., LL.D., of a son.

Napier—July 5, at 50, Burton-crescent, the wife of John F. Napier, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aked and Robinson—On the 4th instant, at St. John's, Studley, Trowbridge, Wilts, by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. Leech Porter, B.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Robert Aked, Esq., second son of Thomas Aked, Esq., The Grange, Shipley, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late William Henry Hill, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, and niece of the late Major-General Robinson.

Hunt and Hay—On the 4th July, at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, Captain Henry Leslie Hunt, second son of the Rev. Henry Hunt, rector of Virginia, Ireland, to Mary Stewart Hay, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral James Hay, of Belton.

Pemberton and Green—On the 5th July, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. A. H. Williams, George Pemberton, Esq., of Beauchamp Boothing, Essex, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late T. Green, Esq., of Hanwell, Middlesex.

Wilkinson and Fenton—On Wednesday, July 4th, at Caldecote, Warwickshire, by the Rev. C. W. Foster, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Hallward, Percival Spearman Wilkinson, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. P. S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, to Adela Julia Kirkby, eldest daughter of Kirkby Fenton, Esq., of Caldecote Hall.

DEATHS.

Binns—July 5, at Grace hill, country Antrim, Miss Sarah Anne Binns, aged 23 years, the beloved daughter of Mr. Wm. Binns, of this city.

Cotton—July 5, at her residence, 10 Kensington-square, Mary Ann, widow of the late Richard Prettyman Cotton, Esq., aged 77.

Gwyn—Deeply regretted, of fever, at sea, Leonard Carew Gwyn, Esq., late of the 2nd Life Guards.

Kingsley—July 4, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Corke, 1, Devonshire-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Kingsley, late of the 58th Regiment, in his 73rd year.

M'Dermott—July 5, at his residence, Clongee, Foxford, county Mayo, Owen M'Dermott, Esq.

Russell—July 5, in Albert-square, Clapham-road, Edward Russell, Esq., late Assistant Inspector-General of Inland Revenue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, July 6.—Arrived—Annan and Whitehaven Trader, Carlisle, alabaster; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Margaret, Bridgewater, bricks; Cyrus, Gloucester, iron; True Bess, Chester, bricks; Lerwick, Wexford, malt; Mary, Wexford, malt; 10 colliers.

Sailed.—Martha, Elsinore; Afiena, Liverpool, porter; Chester, Wicklow, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JULY 7.
Morning Tide, 1-14. Evening Tide, 1-39.

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